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TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND THE AFRICAN STATES

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TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND THE AFRICAN STATES

Aspects and Prospects for the Future

There is every possibility that Italy will be asked to play an important role in the development of the African states, particularly those in the Mediterranean and north-eastern areas. Indeed, the very position of this country in relation to that of other member nations of the European Economic Community, as well as numerous factors of a historical, cultural and economic nature, is an important step towards assuming the role of guide to those territories anxious for guidance.

In economic terms, the African continent represents a vast future market for those countries that have already attained widespread industrialization. Africa will attract European businessmen as a consumer market and become an enormous outlet for manufactured goods and other items required by the local populations.

In the past, the European nations have been excellent clients for Africa. Now that colonial policy has come to an end and a large number of African states have become independent, the " political domination " of Europe has terminated and great changes are taking place in commercial relations even though there are still clauses that give some of the former colonial powers special priveleges.

The future role of Europe, and that of Italy in particular, means that every attempt must be made to open trade relations with the African states on a basis of full comprehension and a firm desire to assist in the social development of the peoples of such a huge continent.

Italian policy should be directed towards aiding those states of north-east and Mediterranean Africa where the industrial spirit of this country has already proved itself in the past and where it is still possible to come across evidence of Italian interest in the future of the peoples concerned. Various Italian enterprises, as also the Government, have already demonstrated that they are prepared to help and many projects have been drafted and put into execution. Noteworthy among them was the loan of ten million dollars that the Italian Government made to Tunisia in October 1962, but other forms of aid include capital loaned by the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro and the Monte dei Paschi di Siena to the United Bank of Africa, the

many schemes executed by the A.G.I.P. in African states and the presence of several Italian companies (Italconsult, Elettroconsult, S.A.E., Impresit, Montecatini, Innocenti, the National Hydrocarbons Agency, Ansaldo, etc.) who have supplied machinery and installations of all kinds. Italian engineers have installed huge transformers for supplies of electricity, Italian plant has been shipped for assembly in steel foundries, mines have been opened and petro-chemical industries started.

Italian companies have a good chance of taking part in technical and financial plans foreseen under the investments schemes that many of the African states have already launched, and they are particularly drawn towards public works involving the construction of dams and roads, power stations, steel foundries and the petro-chemical industry. It seems likely that this country will also take a leading role in ambitious road and rail projects, of paramount importance because of the fact that land communications in Africa are still rudamentary. Some of the independent states in the interior of the continent, such as Chad, Niger and Mali, must open communications with other territories and have access to the sea ports. At the present time, there is a complete lack of any attempt to put an end to the territorial division that was typical of the colonial period.

Italo-African Trade

There are many elements that influence trends in trade exchange between Italy and the African states. In the first place, there is the question of Italian investments, always a heavy burden, the quality and quantity of Italian industrial capacity, and the possibilities of private and public enterprise.

Tables I and II refer respectively to Italian imports and exports in relation to African countries and have been compiled according to the political division of independent, British, French, Portugese and Spanish Africa, at December 31, 1962. This means that, as far as those countries that recently reached independence are concerned (Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Guinea (Republic), Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo - Brazzaville), data are only available from 1961 onwards, since the Institute of Statistics has included all earlier figures under the headings " French West African Dependencies ", " Other British West African Dependencies " and " Other French Equatorial Dependencies ".

Italian Imports from the African Nations

Examining total Italian imports from the independent African states, as per Table I, it will be seen that they have maintained a

Table I - Italian Imports from Africa (*value in thousand lire*)

STATE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Independent Africa					
Morocco	14,065,081	17,702,848	16,950,930	13,064,307	9,221,748
Algeria	4,590,259	3,071,730	4,288,518	5,145,334	16,965,570
Tunisia	9,517,683	19,065,950	10,152,768	9,811,990	19,779,383
Libya	3,955,069	1,811,140	2,456,052	3,182,909	17,274,237
R.A.U.-Egypt	17,186,888	16,475,904	18,618,516	20,958,181	26,521,682
Sudan	4,750,973	9,571,091	9,141,873	10,043,812	12,139,779
Mauritania (*a*)	—	—	—	11,741	124,001
Mali (*a*)	—	—	—	80,319	76,276
Upper Volta (*a*)	—	—	—	58,420	87,798
Niger (*a*)	—	—	—	101,911	67,672
Chad (*b*)	—	—	—	84,119	82,089
Senegal	—	—	—	746,203	301,023
Guinea (Rep.) (*a*)	—	263,668	105,401	167,551	153,602
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	204,593	109,374
Liberia	245,195	663,870	1,895,402	3,138,964	5,184,106
Ivory Coast (*a*)	—	—	—	6,823,402	10,695,380
Ghana	11,570,715	13,335,370	13,233,524	12,927,925	11,762,884
Togo (*c*)	—	—	—	104,041	613,961
Dahomey (*a*)	—	—	—	288	35,537
Nigeria	11,113,231	10,843,784	12,100,916	15,498,339	12,476,045
Cameroon	579,782	984,837	1,570,052	3,074,838	4,358,193
Central African Repub. (*b*)	—	—	—	100,379	211,960
Gabon (*b*)	—	—	—	416,116	350,225
Congo (Brazzaville) (*a*)	—	—	—	809,858	186,783
Congo (Leopoldville)	16,201,910	22,888,615	24,846,721	22,343,498	25,038,655
Ruanda Urundi	—	—	—	67,990	210,426
Ethiopia	5,010,166	5,177,364	5,639,453	5,317,618	6,479,805
Somalia	8,697,793	8,164,632	11,736,786	12,487,585	10,876,993
Uganda	2,765,919	1,923,985	1,451,243	1,216,776	715,726
Tanganyika	1,654,765	1,530,322	2,710,787	2,281,408	2,006,224
Madagascar	1,027,051	1,357,638	989,146	710,444	813,416
Union South Africa	33,124,155	22,455,242	29,644,052	30,956,438	46,837,676
Other dependencies British West Africa (*c*)	1,987,053	2,217,188	1,116,069	—	—
Dependencies - French West Africa (*a*)	2,468,667	3,999,859	5,084,026	—	—
Other dependencies - French Equatorial Africa (*b*)	306,639	406,401	904,347	—	—
Total	150,818,994	163,911,438	174,636,582	181,937,297	241,758,229
British Africa					
Gambia					
Kenya	—	—	—	559,499	3,200,065
Zanzibar & Pemba	1,350,126	2,572,168	2,944,576	2,731,760	2,799,708
Rhodesia & Nyassaland (Fed.)	438,299	443,672	322,980	89,102	173,998
	3,939,187	9,219,675	18,271,820	15,531,480	23,461,450
Total	5,727,612	12,235,515	21,539,376	18,911,841	29,635,221
French Africa					
French Somali Coast	21,336	65,034	94,269	56,586	5,417
Riunion	—	—	—	39,025	77,641
Total	21,336	65,034	94,269	95,611	83,058

STATE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Portugese Africa					
Portugese Guinea	75,052	44,264	301,983	162,333	101,465
Angola	323,004	809,769	2,601,482	2,269,087	2,697,729
Mozambique	426,674	486,534	729,070	779,707	962,638
Total	824,730	1,340,567	3,632,535	3,211,127	3,761,832
Spanish Africa					
Spanish Provinces in Africa	—	—	—	442,003	821,887
Spanish Sahara	—	—	—	—	12,862
Spanish Guinea	—	—	—	10,836	110
Spanish African Dependencies	18,080	16,931	79,093	—	—
Total	18,080	16,931	79,093	452,839	834,859
Africa	157,410,752	177,569,485	199,981,855	204,608,715	276,073,199

Source: Italian Institute of Statistics " Monthly Statistical Bulletin " of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
The division of Africa as independent, British, French, Portugese and Spanish is based on the situation at December 31, 1962.

(*a*) Data relative to Italian imports from Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal, Guinea (Republic), Ivory Coast, Dahomey, are available only for the years 1961 and 1962. Earlier periods may be studies under " Other French West African Dependencies ".

(*b*) Data relative to Italian imports from Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville) are only available for 1961 and 1962. Earlier years may be seen under " Other French Equatorial African Dependencies ".

(*c*) Data relative to Italian imports from Sierra Leone and Togo are available for the years 1961 and 1962. Earlier years may be seen under " Other British West African Dependencies ".

constant rise. They have increased from 150,000 million lire in 1958 to 241,000 million in 1962. The relative annual expansion was 8% in 1959, 6% in 1960, 4% in 1961 and 32% in 1962. Obviously, between 1961 and 1962, the new political status of many African states influenced Italian imports although other factors were involved, such as development of the economy of a number of African countries and Italian industrial growth.

An examination of the various sources of Italian imports from the countries in question reveals that although there has been a contraction in trade with some (Morocco, Uganda and Madagascar), particularly over the past two years, the general tendency has been towards expansion. For example, there has been a very marked rise in the value of imports from Algeria between 1961 and 1962 (a rise from 5 a to 16 milliard lire). The same may be said over Tunisia (from 9 to 19 milliard lire), Libya (from 3 to 17 milliard lire), R.A.U. - Egypt (from 20 to 26 milliard lire) and Sudan (from 10 to 12 milliard lire). Apart from the increases registered in 1962 with most of the states of Mediterranean and North East Africa, imports from the Union of South Africa have also expanded, rising from approximately 31 milliard lire in 1961 to about 47 milliard in 1962.

Among the nations that have reached independence recently, the Ivory Coast is one that has made considerable progress, for its exports

Table II - Italian Exports to Africa (*value in thousand lire*)

STATE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Independent Africa					
Morocco	16,787,928	14,798,025	13,609,090	14,421,641	9,389,200
Algeria	7,895,955	7,816,156	6,381,618	5,945,988	5,942,060
Tunisia	3,424,111	4,521,345	7,014,698	6,932,121	8,497,513
Libya	13,690,190	13,384,034	20,199,462	22,529,692	30,127,823
R.A.U.-Egypt	25,654,789	16,962,468	19,995,183	16,717,250	21,421,210
Sudan	1,872,681	3,307,365	5,695,544	6,168,617	8,164,842
Mauritania (*a*)	—	—	—	382,135	326,232
Mali (*a*)	—	—	—	204,864	42,056
Upper Volta (*a*)	—	—	—	26,504	41,187
Niger (*a*)	—	—	—	144,261	66,778
Chad (*a*)	—	—	—	98,284	70,984
Senegal (*a*)	—	—	—	2,854,999	2,979,988
Guinea (Rep.) (*a*)	—	115,440	321,023	932,986	1,034,525
Sierra Leone (*c*)	—	—	—	886,109	814,176
Liberia	4,599,080	5,257,166	1,466,274	8,534,138	3,549,591
Ivory Coast (*a*)	—	—	—	2,228,889	1,730,916
Ghana	917,480	1,983,606	3,276,820	5,672,892	9,790,297
Togo (*c*)	—	—	—	71,127	166,974
Dahomey (*a*)	—	—	—	77,117	128,431
Nigeria	4,720,738	6,061,219	10,885,425	11,352,663	9,885,186
Cameroon	429,776	686,419	334,179	728,419	728,338
Central African Repub. (*b*)	—	—	—	154,818	218,051
Gabon (*b*)	—	—	—	681,643	256,892
Congo (Brazzaville) (*b*)	—	—	—	600,750	754,508
Congo (Leopoldville)	5,547,261	6,201,702	3,245,943	3,294,773	3,031,094
Ruanda Urundi	—	—	—	275,850	422,653
Ethiopia	6,192,240	7,941,426	8,746,590	9,230,512	9,300,442
Somalia	3,985,918	3,957,719	5,972,510	6,763,098	6,992,327
Uganda	209,842	122,699	236,787	407,468	611,412
Tanganyika	392,752	399,090	488,099	524,813	519,405
Madagascar	466,435	363,317	801,040	659,088	559,156
Union of South Africa	18,487,113	20,044,234	26,953,950	23,862,774	24,886,882
Other Dependencies - British West Africa (*c*)	2,511,636	1,862,063	1,372,354	—	—
Other Dependencies - French West Africa (*c*)	5,467,092	5,862,672	4,001,160	—	—
Other Dependencies - French Equatorial Africa (*b*)	473,980	490,089	821,156	—	—
Total	123,726,997	122,138,254	141,818,905	153,366,283	162,451,129
British Africa					
Gambia	—	—	—	157,207	52,071
Kenya	3,514,029	3,245,941	3,987,475	3,805,474	4,748,128
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,002,750	85,316	451,264	238,386	319,675
Rhodesia and Nyassaland (Fed.)	3,476,215	2,291,499	2,620,497	2,905,164	3,407,790
Total	7,992,994	5,622,756	7,059,236	7,106,231	8,527,664
Spanish Africa					
French Somali Coast	196,640	172,988	335,219	399,191	411,762
Riunion	—	—	—	327,916	352,262
Total	196,640	172,988	335,219	727,107	764,024

STATE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Portugese Africa					
Portugese Guinea	625,227	1,277,544	166,362	65,592	587,811
Angola	651,278	1,428,421	726,238	989,965	1,127,385
Mozambique	1,187,669	792,239	1,502,992	1,304,704	1,429,372
Total	2,464,174	3,498,204	2,395,592	2,360,261	3,144,568
Spanish Africa					
Spanish Provinces in Africa	—	—	—	1,877,128	2,725,069
Spanish Sahara	—	—	—	16,087	34,596
Spanish Guinea	—	—	—	15,021	50,598
Spanish African Dependencies	15,608	7,584	40,707	—	—
Total	15,608	7,584	40,707	1,908,236	2,810,263
Africa	134,396,413	131,439,786	151,649,659	165,468,118	177,697,648

Source: Italian Institute of Statistics " Monthly Statistical Bulletin " of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The division of Africa as independent, British, French, Portugese and Spanish is based on the situation at December 12, 1962.

(*a*) Data relative to Italian exports to Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal, Guinea (Repub.), the Ivory Coast and Dahomey are available only for 1961 and 1962. Earlier periods may be studied under " Other French West African Dependencies ".

(*b*) Data relative to Italian exports to Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville) are only available for 1961 and 1962. Earlier years may be studied under " Other French Equatorial African Dependencies ".

(*c*) Data relative to Italian exports to Sierra Leone and Togo are only available for 1961 and 1962. Earlier years may be studied under " Other British West African Dependencies ".

to Italy were valued at 6.8 milliard lire in 1961 and 10.9 milliard in 1962.

British African territories rasied the value of their exports to Italy by almost 10 milliard lire between 1961 and 1962, most of the trade being with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland.

Analysis of the composition of imports from Africa shows a marked prevalence of *agricultural products;* these include large quantities of cereals from Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Angola and the southern states, olive oil from Tunisia, seed oil from Nigeria and other countries of West Africa, spices and drugs from Ghana, Nigeria and Congo, tropical fruits from East Africa, dried vegetables from Egypt. *Raw materials* include cotton from Egypt and East Africa, building materials from Tunisia, phosphates and other non-metallic minerals from Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Egypt, ferrous minerals, steel products and scrap from Tunisia, Algeria, Liberia, the southern territories, Egypt and Morocco, mineral oils from Egypt, Tunisia, industrial oils from Congo, timber from Ghana, Nigeria and other countries of West Africa, copper from Congo and the southern states, and wool, hides and coal from the south.

Italian Exports to the African Nations

Examining Italian exports to the countries of Africa (refer Table II), it will be seen that although they have grown, the rhythm is somewhat below that of imports.

Expansion is more marked in exports to Libya, R.A.U. - Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Ghana, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Africa. These are more or less the same countries that have strengthened their exports to Italy.

Italian exports to the independent nations of Africa have increased over the period 1958/1962, rising from 123.7 to 162.4 milliard lire, equal to a rise of 31%. Those to British Africa have been more or less static, with an average annual value of 7 milliard lire. The same may be said for French and Portugese Africa. On the other hand, there has been a rise in Italian exports to Spanish Africa, particularly the Spanish provinces.

As stated earlier, the value of Italian exports to the independent African states has risen at a fairly constant pace, the exception the year 1959 when there was a slight from of 1.2%. The annual increase was 16% in 1960, 8% in 1961 and 6% in 1962.

Composition of exports to Africa has not changed considerably, manufactures, consumer and durable goods being most in demand. These are of paramount importance since they can be employed in strengthening infrastructure and providing the African states with communications, plans and manufacturing industries. In particular, there have been quite heavy exports of mineral oils to Algeria, Nigeria, Morocco, Ghana, West Africa, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, non ferrous minerals to Algeria, chemical fertilizers to Egypt and Sudan, building materials to Libya, steel products to Egypt, industrial products and machinery to East Africa and Tunisia, and food products (flour, wheat and rice) to Libya, Egypt, and West Africa.

This brief analysis of Italo-African trade exchange, shows that there is room for considerable improvement in view of the future possibilities offered by the African market and the present excellent structure of Italian industry.

Much can be done towards increasing exports of certain items that are of major importance to the Italian trade balance. Undoubtedly must do everything possible to widen its influence in Africa so that Italian enterprise is always represented, ready to offer tenders for public works projects. Again, Italian business must be in a position to overcome difficulties of a local nature and the economic, political and structural problems that are still an obstacle to more satisfactory collaboration and trade exchange between Africa and Italy.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF THE ITALIAN REGIONS

III - BASILICATA

Local Agriculture based on Cereals and Pasture

Over the past century, Basilicata has been the chief supplier of emigrants because of the scarcity of economic resources and soil that is really too poor to give any appreciable crops. Over the period in question, not less than 400,000 people have left the region for overseas countries and their descendents, now spread all over the world, number far more than the 700,000 inhabitants of Basilicata. The region, indeed, is the only one in the south that has registered a contraction in population.

Table I - General Income in Basilicata - 1961 and 1951
(*in thousand lire*)

	Total Region	Provinces	
		Matera	Potenza
1) *Agriculture and Forests + Fisheries*	55,934,800	23,400,000	32,534,800
% of Region	*47.7*		
2) Industry, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Transport	36,528,000	12,821,300	23,706,700
% *of Region*	*31.2*		
3) Other Branches (*a*)	8,306,400	2,659,700	5,646,700
% *of Region*	*7.1*		
4) Public Administration	16,484,300	5,466,100	11,018,200
% *of Region*	*14.0*		
5) *Net Global Income 1961*	109,772,100	41,465,800	68,306,300
% *of Region*	*100.0*		
% *of Italy*	*0.68*		
6) *Net Global Income 1951*	53,630,800		
% *of Italy*	*0.71*		
7) % Increase between 1961 and 1951	*104.0*		

(*a*) Including building, professions, industrial, domestic and various services.

(*From "Sintesi Economica"*)

Bare, criss-crossed by mountains that are no longer covered with vegetation, suffering from erosion, and with a climate that is mostly an obstacle to farming, the region has an agricultural economy mostly based on cereals and pastureland. At the present time, however there is a tendency towards industrialization that may well change

For the other articles concerning Apulia and Campania see Vol. XII, No. 3 and No. 4.

the structure. Basilicata is the only region in Italy with an abnormal ratio between agricultural income and that obtained from industrial, commercial and other activities. In fact, an income of 55,935 million lire from agriculture is 35% above the figure for industry, commerce and services (about 36.5 million) out of a total income of approximately 110,000 million lire.

The 56,000 million obtained from agriculture are only exceeded if income from industry, commerce and all other sources (buildings, professions, various), as well as public administration, are added together. The sum for the latter group is about 61,300 million lire.

Industrial activity within the region chiefly consists of processing of agricultural products (olive mills, flour mills, etc.) and production capacity is not particularly high.

Net overall income in Basilicata has, however, risen by 104% over a period of ten years, expanding from 53,639 million in 1951 to 109,772 million lire in 1961. Since the latter year, there has been an even more marked increase.

Local Characteristics of Agriculture. As far as area is concerned, Basilicata is fourteenth in the list of Italian regions, with 9,987 square kilometres (following Campania (13,594 square kilometres) and preceding Marches (9,695 sq. km.). The are more mountains than hills and plains, the former running down towards the Tyrrhenian Sea, the latter sloping towards Apulia and the Ionian coast. The fact of having two coastlines brings little benefits. The mountain range begins with the Volture, breaks into the Cilento locality and cuts across the Calabrian Apennines towards the south. For the most part, these mountains are savage and bare even though not very high, the peaks rarely exceeding two thousand metres. The Volture is typical of the region for it is an ancient volcano with small lakes formed from the creters; it lies between Melfi Rionero and Atella, one the rare fertile zones in Basilicata for its soil contains calcium, potassium and other minerals. In all, the region consists of 71% mountains, 22% hills and only 8% plain.

The rivers of Basilicata show extreme levels, with a maximum in the winter and a minimum in the summer. Of the four that run into the Ionian Sea, ambitious irrigation propects have enabled water to be pumped to the coast around Metaponte, a zone that is now flourishing. The climate often damages crops since minimum rainfalls in spring and summer coincide with a maximum demand for water. Drought, therefore, is a serious danger, as in other regions of the south. The sky often remains cloudless for months on end and the wind draws away any humidity that might remain, the soil cracks and often bakes around vegetable life, bringing about structural changes in plants which, if they survive, assume the characteristics of certain types found in Africa.

Distribution, Management and Ownership of Farms and Land. — Farming in Basilicata is characterized by excessive division of land into small holdings and some medium and medium-large farms that have escaped the Land Reform Law or which have been excluded because of their modern and rational management (Tab. II).

Table II - Distribution of Farms and Holdings in 1961 per Number and Size - Basilicata and Italy

CATEGORY	Farms		Area		Average Size (Ha)
	No.	%	Hectares	%	
		Basilicata			
Up to 1 Ha	22,039	*21.92*	12,536	*1.39*	0.54
1.01 to 3 Ha	29,937	*29.77*	59,652	*6.60*	2.00
3.01 to 5 Ha	15,966	*15.88*	64,486	*7.14*	4.04
5.01 to 10 Ha	18,511	*18.41*	131,815	*14.59*	7.12
10.01 to 25 Ha	9,514	*9.46*	143,927	*15.93*	15.13
25.01 to 50 Ha	2,527	*2.51*	87,393	*9.68*	34.58
Over 50 Ha	2,061	*2.05*	403,438	*44.67*	195.75
Total	100,555	*100.00*	903,247	*100.00*	8.98
		Italy			
Up to 1 Ha	1,421,510	*33.06*	714,087	*2.69*	0.50
1.01 to 3 Ha	1,296,556	*30.15*	2,460,367	*9.25*	1.90
3.01 to 5 Ha	566,811	*13.18*	2,239,934	*8.42*	3.95
5.01 to 10 Ha	560,330	*13.03*	3,972,722	*19.94*	7.09
10.01 to 25 Ha	332,563	*7.74*	4,994,683	*18.78*	15.08
25.01 to 50 Ha	73,483	*1.71*	2,508,771	*9.43*	33.74
Over 50 Ha	48,610	*1.13*	9,708,388	*36.50*	199.72
Total	4,299,863	*100.00*	26,598,352	*100.00*	6.19

(*1961 Census ISTAT*)

Holdings up to 1 hectare (1 Ha. = 2.5 acres) account for one fifth of the farms in the region but only 1.39% of the arable land, the average size of each strip being little more than 1.25 acres.

Table III - Distribution of Farms and Holdings in 1961 (*in Basilicata and Italy per Type of Management*)

TYPE OF MANAGEMENT	Farms		Size		Average Size (Ha.)
	No.	%	Ha.	%	
		Basilicata			
Direct Management	90,734	*90.24*	541,276	*59.93*	5.97
Co-Partnership or Paid Employees	4,877	*4.85*	303,371	*33.59*	62.20
Cooperative	1,128	*1.12*	33,460	*3.70*	29.67
Other	3,816	*3.79*	25,140	*2.78*	6.59
Total	100,555	*100.00*	903,247	*100.00*	8.98
		Italy			
Direct Management	3,491,899	*81.21*	12,248,442	*49.81*	3.79
Co-Partnership or Paid Employees	329,956	*7.67*	9,154,023	*34.42*	27.74
Cooperative	316,580	*7.36*	3,126,468	*11.75*	9.88
Other	161,428	*3.76*	1,094,419	*4.02*	6.62
Total	4,299,863	*100.00*	26,598,352	*100.00*	6.19

(*ISTAT*)

Holdings of 1/3 hectares account for little less than one third of the total and 6.6% of the arable land. Medium sized farms are fairly well balanced and those above 50 hectares are over 2,000, covering a little less than one half of the arable land. The average size of the latter is 196 hectares. Large estates have been substantially divided under the land reform laws or split as a result of division among families.

Table III gives details of the type of farm management existing in Basilicata. By far the largest number of farms (90.24%) are run directly by the farmer himself and cover 59.93% of the land. Next on the list are those run in co-partnership or through employed persons, amounting to 4.85% of the total and 33.59% of the land, followed by other forms of management, with 3.79% and 2.78%, and cooperative types with 1.12% and 3.7%.

Table IV, giving details of title, reveals that most holdings and farms are owned outright (65.86% over 63.61% of agricultural land), followed by part owned and part leased (17.69% and 21.02%) and leased (7.34% and 7.49).

Use of Land. — Most of the land in Basilicata (95%) is used in spite of the difficulties caused by climate and geological and soil conditions. Of a total of 999,000 hectares, 953,000 are used for agriculture and forestry, bringing Basilicata to 14th. place among the Italian regions, following Trentino-Alto Adige (1,164,000 hectares) but preceding Marches (919,000 hectares) (See Table V).

Table IV - Distribution of Farms and Holdings in Basilicata and Italy in 1961 According to Title

TITLE	Farms		Area		Average Size (Ha.)
	No.	%	Ha.	%	
		Basilicata			
Owned	66,228	*65.86*	574,541	*63.61*	8.68
Leased	7,383	*7.34*	67,664	*7.49*	9.16
Part Owned and Part Leased	17,789	*17.69*	190,132	*21.05*	10.69
Other	9,155	*9.11*	70,910	*7.85*	7.75
Total	100,555	*100.00*	903,247	*100.00*	8.98
		Italy			
Owned	3,180,512	*73.97*	19,416,819	*73.00*	6.10
Leased	371,515	*8.64*	2,217,736	*8.34*	5.97
Part Owned and Part Leased	514,911	*11.98*	3,546,633	*13.33*	6.89
Other	232,925	*5.41*	1,417,164	*5.33*	6.08
Total	4,299,863	*100.00*	26,598,352	*100.00*	6.19

(1961 Census ISTAT)

Agricultural and forestry land is divided into 49.4% for ground crops (470,000 hectares), 25.7% for permanent pastures (245,000 hectares), 17.7% woodland (169,000 hectares), 4.5% special tree crops, such as olives, vines, fruit (43,000 hectares) and 2.7 uncultivated but productive (26,000 hectares).

Table V - Use of Agricultural Land in Basilicata and Other Regions in 1961 (*thousand hectares*)

REGION	Cultivated Area				Unused but Potentially Productive	Forest Land	Total Agriculture & Forests
	Seed Crops	Tree Crops	Permanent Pastures	Total			
.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11) Calabria	607	250	160	1,017	39	387	1,443
	42.1%	*17.3%*	*11.1%*	*70.5%*	*2.7%*	*26.8%*	*100.0%*
12) Campania	684	142	148	974	37	277	1,288
	53.1%	*11.0%*	*11.5%*	*75.6%*	*2.9%*	*21.5%*	*100.0%*
13) Trentino-Alto Adige..	63	38	430	531	41	592	1,164
	5.4%	*3.3%*	*36.9%*	*45.6%*	*3.5%*	*50.9%*	*100.0%*
14) *Basilicata*	*470*	*43*	*245*	*758*	*26*	*169*	*953*
	49.4%	*4.5%*	*25.7%*	*79.6%*	*2.7%*	*17.7%*	*100.0%*
15) Marches	633	11	113	757	26	136	919
	68.9%	*1.2%*	*12.3%*	*82.4%*	*2.8%*	*14.8%*	*100.0%*
16) Umbria	437	13	129	579	14	213	806
	54.2%	*1.6%*	*16.0%*	*71.8%*	*1.7%*	*26.5%*	*100.0%*
.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy	13,118	2,715	5,097	20,930	1,006	5,826	27,762
	47.2%	*9.8%*	*18.4%*	*75.4%*	*3.6%*	*21.0%*	*100.0%*

(*ISTAT statistical elaboration*)

The region has an economy that is essentially agricultural-pastoral. About one half of total income is derived from ground crops, with wheat in the lead; tree crops account for almost as much (grapes, olives and fruit) and but little is obtained from forests and woodland.

Wheat is grown over 65% of the total area used for ground crops, the highest regional figure registered in Italy. Broad beans, lentils and industrial crops (tobacco, hemo, cotton and sugar beet — the latter introduced ten years ago following the building of a refinery at Policoro) follow at same distance and quite a large area of land is left fallow.

The chief tree crops are grapes and olives (concentrated in the Potentino locality) and some growers are now concentrating on citrus. Fruit growing is expanding fast, where possible.

Primary Crops

Grain. — Basilicata is more or less forced to concentrate on wheat. The soil is such that yields are modest, but excessive division of land and the wide spread principle of immediate provision for the family have also influenced productive capacity. Farmers are even compelled to sow wheat in mountainous regions where, if the season is good, a yield of about 6/7 quintals per hectare may be had; if the season is bad, the crop can be lost entirely. In actual fact, the heights at which wheat is grown and the large areas in the mountainous localities which are used for this crop make it expremely difficult to create a coherent production pattern. Of the 196,000 hectares sown with wheat in 1962, 66,000 hectares were in the mountains, 108,000 in the hills and 23,000 hectares on the plains. Those families possessing only small plots of land sow their wheat at heights of over 3,000 feet, on poor soil, running the risk of retarded growth, frost, damage from excessive rainfall, the frequent mists that are particularly heavy in the Agri and Basento valleys, the winter frosts and dry summer winds of Potenza, and the winter and spring drought of the Basento locality. The climate often plays havoc with wheat growing in Basilicata.

Farmers in the region are now using more modern varieties of seed. Around Matera, the "*Funo*", "*Freccia*" and "*Mara*" (soft) are mainly sown and they give an average yield of 20 quintals per hectare with maximum points of 28/32 quintals/ha. However, the most popular variety is "*Cappelli*" (hard) which is grown over two thirds of the land used for wheat. In the poorer areas to the north, preference is given local soft varieties such as "*Carosella*" and some lesser known ones that are not worth a great deal but which, nevertheless, withstand the climate well. In some smaller localities mixed varieties are used, although this is a practice discouraged by experts and which is gradually disappearing. The pattern generally followed is: 1st. year — fallow; 2nd. year — wheat; 3rd. year — wheat and oats, followed by 8/10 years as pasture. However, agrarian experts are trying to replace this with the following rotation: 1st. year — ploughed and fallow; 2nd. year — wheat; 3rd. year — autumn crops; 4th. year — wheat. This would provide maximum yield for the region in view of the climate and it might even be possible to grow some types of forage outside the strict pattern of rotation (Table VI).

Perhaps the region's most important claim is that it the *third largest producer of hard grain in the country*, with 9.8% of the total

Table VI - Hard and Soft grain Production in Basilicata in 1961 and 1962

REGION	1961					1962				
	Area (Ha.)	Production (Quintals)	Yield (Ha.)	% of Italy		Area (Ha.)	Production (Quintals)	Yield (Ha.)	% of Italy	
				Area	Production				Area	Production
				Hard Grain						
1) Sicily	618,017	6,734,600	10.9	*44.8*	*40.4*	609,183	5,247,500	8.6	*43.8*	*31.3*
2) Apulia	175,956	2,916,200	16.6	*12.7*	*17.3*	186,372	3,601,400	19.3	*13.4*	*21.5*
3) *Basilicata*	*113,109*	*1,647,600*	*14.6*	*8.2*	*9.8*	*122,427*	*1,594,000*	*13.0*	*8.8*	*9.5*
4) Abruzzi-Molise	97,779	1,617,100	16.5	*7.1*	*9.6*	97,566	1,565,300	16.0	*7.0*	*9.3*
5) Sardinia	190,004	1,444,200	7.6	*13.8*	*8.6*	179,908	2,058,900	*11.4*	*12.9*	*12.3*
Italy	1,378,515	16,850,000	12.2	*100*	*100*	1,389,955	16,746,000	12.0	*100*	*100*
				Soft Grain						
10) Apulia	184,931	2,568,200	13.9	*6.2*	*3.9*	185,485	3,188,800	17.2	*5.9*	*4.1*
11) Campania	173,992	2,478,200	14.2	*5.9*	*3.8*	176,114	2,854,000	16.2	*5.6*	*3.6*
12) Calabria	103,708	1,394,000	13.4	*3.5*	*2.1*	103,570	1,140,800	11.0	*3.3*	*1.5*
13) *Basilicata*	*83,478*	*1,117,600*	*13.4*	*2.9*	*1.7*	*73,473*	*826,300*	*11.2*	*2.3*	*1.1*
14) Friuli-Venetia Julia	26,873	740,900	27.6	*0.9*	*1.1*	42,260	1,281,400	30.3	*1.3*	*1.6*
15) Sicily	31,867	271,800	8.5	*1.1*	*0.4*	31,357	235,200	7.5	*1.0*	*0.3*
Italy	2,960,333	66,073,000	22.3	*100*	*100*	3,165,573	78,464,000	24.8	*100*	*100*

(ISTAT statistical elaboration)

(1,647,600 quintals in 1961 and 1,594,000 quintals in 1962), immediately following Sicily (40.4%) and Apulia (17.3%). The total harvest of soft grain is also fairly high, at least as far as the total figure is concerned but it contracted in both 1961 and 1962. During the two years in question, the land used for soft varieties was reduced by 687 hectares (from 196,587 to 195,900) and experts have expressed their satisfaction at this trend.

Hard and soft grains grown in Basilicata in 1961/62 averaged 2,500,000 quintals from 196,000 hectares. These figures, compared to data for 1950/53 — which was 2,086,000 quintals from 194,918 hectares — reveal some imbalances. At the present time, farmers are obtaining about a quarter of the total registered about ten years ago from an area that has increased by about 1,000 hectares, while the yield has risen from the average of 10.7 quintals/ha. of ten years ago to 12/13 quintals/ha. for 1961/62. Yield, therefore, has changed but little from that of the early post-war period in spite of better farming methods which, to tell the truth, have had to be limited to the plains and the hills.

Grapes and Olives. — Tree crops in Basilicata are chiefly limited to the grape and olive. The wine grows well in the Volture locality, site of an ancient vulcano and picturesque lakes that are a strong tourist attraction. The province produces about 600,000 quintals of grapes of the total of 700,000 quintals for the region. Wines include *Aglianico*, a fairly strong type that is used by the blenders of Lombardy because it has some of the qualities of *Barbera*. During the grape harvest, the roads are filled with tankers and lorries leaving for Milan from Rionero, Barile, Melfi and Ripacandida and Venosa. But, such traffic mainly points to the transfer of must for blending although some excellent wines have been produced locally, particularly in the past few years as a result of the experiments made by the Apulia and Lucania Land Reform Agency (*Aglianico del Volture*).

The growing of olives, whether as a special crop or part of mixed farming, is concentrated mainly in the Materano area, the harvest being approximately 155,000 quintals in all. The Matera province alone produces 28/35,000 quintals of unrefined oil per year and the chief varieties are *Ogliarola*, *Maiatica*, *Cellina* and *Pizzutolo*. Ferrandina, Miglionico and Salandra are famous for their oil throughout Basilicata for it satisfies the particular taste of the southern consumer. Such oil, however, has little in common with the lighter Tuscan and Sabine varieties preferred elsewhere.

Citrus fruits, and oranges in particular, are of little importance to the economic balance and the trees do not produce much fruit. Orchards are chiefly to be found at Montalbano, Tursi, Pisticci and Barnalda.

Livestock

Livestock in Basilicata mainly consists of sheep and goats and only energetic structural reform will change this.

Table VII - Livestock in Basilicata and Other Regions in 1961 (*thousand head*)

REGION	Total « capi grossi » (a)		Cattle	Horses	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
	No.	% of Italian Total					
1) Lombardy	2,131	*16.7*	1,896	116	657	75	20
2) Emilia-Romagna	1,787	*14.8*	1,590	44	837	128	3
3) Piedmont	1,373	*10.8*	1,274	50	204	103	43
4) Venetia	1,351	*10.6*	1,258	44	260	48	11
5) Sicily	703	*5.5*	310	286	108	660	232
6) Marches	674	*5.3*	589	5	353	214	2
7) Tuscany	672	*5.3*	536	31	330	493	10
8) Sardinia	578	*4.5*	224	59	121	2,385	358
9) Latium	569	*4.4*	356	84	199	907	55
10) Campania	529	*4.2*	324	113	231	420	118
11) Abruzzi-Molise	479	*3.8*	276	87	185	800	53
12) Umbria	364	*2.9*	264	15	388	199	6
13) Apulia	350	*2.7*	124	129	48	792	94
14) Friuli-Venetia Julia	311	*2.4*	274	21	90	9	5
15) Calabria	296	*2.3*	139	71	173	371	197
16) Trentino-Alto Adige	235	*1.8*	209	11	47	57	18
17) *Basilicata*	*221*	1.7	*75*	*64*	*92*	*530*	*140*
18) Liguria	98	*0.8*	81	10	10	35	13
19) Valle d'Aosta	48	*0.4*	46	1	2	5	3
Italy	12,770	*100.0*	9,845	1,241	4,335	8,231	1,381

(a) A " Capo grosso " = 1 head of cattle = 1 horse = 6 pigs = 10 sheep and goats.

(*ISTAT statical elaboration*)

As far as " *capi grossi* " are concerned, the region is third from last on a national scale with 221,000, immediately following Trentino-Alto Adige (16th. 235,000) but preceding Liguria (18th., 98,000). But there are more than half a million sheep and 140,000 goats in Basilicata, while there are only 75,000 head of cattle (1961 census). Ten years ago, there were 242,000 "capi grossi " (1953), divided as follows: 510,000 sheep, 168,000 goats, 75,000 head of cattle. To some extent, there has been a contraction in the numerical entity

which has been counterbalanced, as far as cattle are concerned, by improvements in stock based on the introduced of the *Brown Alpine* to replace old local stock. But the milk yield is low compared to the average for Italy.

The most popular breed of sheep is the *Gentile di Lucania* which has been improved by crossing with the *Gentile di Puglia*. The third most important animal in the region is the pig — 92,000 in 1961 against 110,000 in 1953 — which is commonly found in the mountainous localities. There are a few breeders working on an industrial scale with *Large Whites* which are sometimes crossed with local breeds. A certain number of horses are still breed for local use and transport of light carts; there are about 64,000 in the region against 81,000 in 1953.

Table VIII - Livestock in Basilicata from 1908 to 1961
(*in thousand head*)

	1908	1930	1938	1953	1961
« *Capi grossi* »	*218*	*213*	*192*	*242*	*221*
Cattle	65	58	55	75	75
Horses	63	73	68	81	64
Pigs	68	75	64	110	92
Sheep	583	558	465	510	530
Goats	211	129	109	168	140

(*ISTAT statistical elaboration*)

Forage is still grown somewhat scarcely in Basilicata although the practice is spreading. This has had a somewhat unfortunate influence on attempts to increase livestock but, on the other hand, it is not too difficult to understand resistance to breeding of dairy and fat stock in a region that has been dependent on sheep and goats for centuries and which only comparatively recently changed to cereals. Apart from natural difficulties, local farmers do not consider cattle as an economic venture and they have been even further discouraged by the critical state of the milk and meat markets and the better income they are assured from subsidized wheat crops.

Woods and Forests

The woods in Basilicata are but a minor part of those that once existed and there almost total disappearance has brought about the serious hydro-geological conditions existing in the mountainous local-

ities. Timber was cut down without any pattern over the course of centuries, particularly after Italian unity when the government sold many very large estates. Under the Forestry Law of 1877, about 138,000 hectares of secular trees were cut down and the ground plougher, but the damage had already started in 1861. Today, there are only about 165,000 hectares of woodland, little more than the total destroyed during the last twenty years of the past century, and the trees are poor specimens on the whole, with but few pines. Oak, beech and chestnut are found elsewhere.

Value of Agricultural and Livestock Production

It is obvious that, after what has been said above, Basilicata does not have a very high income from agriculture. Indeed, its is last

Table IX - Value of Agricultural and Livestock Production in Basilicata and Other Regions in 1961 (*million lire*)

REGION	Total Agriculture and Livestock	Agriculture			Livestock
		Ground Crops	Tree Crops	Total Agriculture	(Total)
.. ....	....	....	.....	....	....
16) Trentino-Alto Adige....	64,302	12,967	27,002	39,969	24,333
% *of Regional Total* ...	*100.0*	*20.2*	*42.0*	*62.2*	*37.8*
% *of National Total* ..	*1.73*	*0.96*	*2.56*	*1.66*	*1.76*
17) Friuli-Venetia Julia	61,382	19,943	5,857	25,800	35,582
% *of Regional Total* ..	*100.0*	*32.5*	*9.5*	*42.0*	*58.0*
% *of National Total* ..	*1.65*	*1.47*	*0.55*	*1.07*	*2.72*
18) *Basilicata*	*61.100*	*29,697*	*15,683*	*45,380*	*15,720*
% *of Regional Total* ..	*100.0*	*48.6*	*25.7*	*74.3*	*25.7*
% *of National Total* ..	*1.64*	*2.19*	*1.48*	*1.88*	*1.20*
19) Valle d'Aosta	6,374	363	557	920	5,454
% *of Regional Total* ..	*100.0*	*5.7*	*8.7*	*14.4*	*85.6*
% *of National Total* ..	*0.17*	*0.03*	*0.05*	*0.04*	*0.42*
ITALY	3,716,631	1,351,817	1,057,158	2,408,975	1,307,656
% *of Regional Total* ..	—	—	—	—	—
% *of National Total* ..	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*

(" *Sintesi economica* ", *statistical elaboration*)

but one on a national scale with 61,100 million lire, following Friuli-Venetia Julia (61,385 million) but preceding the Valle d'Aosta (6,374 million lire).

The agricultural and livestock products of Basilicata form about 1.64% of the total agricultural income in Italy. Within the ambit of the region, the highest income is obtained from ground crops (48.6% and 29,697 million lire). This is followed by livestock products (25.7% and 15,720 million lire) and tree crops (about 25%

and 15,683 million lire). Compared to total production throughout Italy, Basilicata provides 2.19% of ground crops, 1.48% of tree crops and 1.2% of livestock products.

Considering values in relation to yield per hectare, Basilicata becomes higher in the national classification, reaching 16th. place (67,291 lire) after Tuscany (92,946 lire) and before Trentino-Alto Adige (65,000 lire), Sardinia and the Valle d'Aosta (Table X).

Table X - Value of Production per Hectare in Basilicata and Other Regions (1961).

	REGION	Lire per Hectare		REGION	Lire per Hectare
1°	Emilia-Romagna	254,256	12°	Friuli-Venetia Julia	101,426
2°	Venetia	227,675	13°	Calabria	97,524
3°	Campania	217,962	14°	Umbria	94,680
4°	Lombardy	204,993	15°	Tuscany	92,946
5°	Liguria	175,775			
6°	Marches	158,678	16°	*Basilicata*	*67,291*
7°	Apulia	150,977			
8°	Piedmont	133,735	17°	Trentino-Alto Adige	65,660
9°	Sicily	132,929	18°	Sardinia	47,751
10°	Latium	127,142	19°	Valle d'Aosta	34,323
11°	Abruzzi-Molise	108,963			
				Italy	137,952

("*Sintesi economica*")

In short, if Basilicata is to meet the needs of the market and the E.C.M. and thus become a partial exporter of high quality agricultural products, several changes will have to be made. The region must industrialize its wine production and offer qualities similar to those that can be purchased in the northern parts of Italy. It must use more rational methods in olive growing and use industrial methods, even forming cooperatives among local growers in order to expand sales. Efforts should also be made to reduce wheat growing in those zones where the yield is less than 18/20 quintals per hectare, and cereals should be replaced with crops that are in greater demand and provide higher income. More forage should be produced and livestock must be increased, with farmers concentrating on fat stock. Irrigation and the use of fertilizers are necessary in those areas that have been reclaimed under public and private projects and the land should be used for early vegetable crops and industrial crops (tomatoes in particular). Land reclamation and transformation must be continued, more woodland must be planted, production and sales must be placed on a more organized footing and some of the more attractive mountain localities should be opened to tourism.

THE SOUTHERN ITALY DEVELOPMENT FUND

Summary of Achievements: 1950-63

At June 30, 1960, thirteen years after its foundation, the Southern Italy Development Fund had approved a total of 234,889 projects costing 2,059 milliard lire. Of these projects, 15,298 costing 1,394 milliard lire concerned public works, and 219,591, valued at 665 milliard lire related to private enterprise (1).

Over the thirteen years in question, the Fund has handed out contracts for public works valued at 1,305 milliard lire. During its thirteenth financial year, the Southern Italy Development Fund approved schemes costing 269 milliard lire; this figure covered 169 milliard lire for public works and 100 milliard lire for private projects. Such sums are generally above the averages for earlier financial years and there has also been an increase in the number of schemes given to contractors.

At June 30, 1963, public works, private projects and land reform schemes successfully concluded under the supervision of the Fund were valued at 1,450 milliard lire.

The following provide a more detailed picture of the work of the Southern Italy Development Fund.

Land Reclamation: projects approved — 7,608 costing 662 milliard lire; projects contracted — 7,478 costing approximately 634 milliard lire; completed projects valued at 340 milliard lire.

Mountain Reservoirs: projects approved — 2,230 costing more than 61 milliard lire; projects contracted — 2,201 costing 60 milliard lire; completed projects valued at more than 45 milliard lire.

Drains and Water Mains: projects approved — 1,988 costing approximately 287 milliard lire; projects contracted — 1,897 costing about 269 milliard lire; completed projects valued at 137 milliard lire. The Southern Italy Development Fund has also contributed towards the laying of local draims and water mains, the cost in this case being estimated at 8,300 million lire.

Communications: projects approved — 2,449 costing 212 milliard lire; projects contracted — 2,388 costing 201 milliard lire; completed projects valued at more than 132 milliard lire.

(1) Land improvement, construction of silos, industrial schemes.

Tourism: projects approved — 798 costing approximately 54 milliard lire; projects contracted — 744 costing more than 49 milliard lire; completed projects valued at more than 25 milliard lire.

Railways and Ports: projects approved — 218 costing 116 milliard lire; projects contracted — 200 costing over 92 milliard lire; completed projects valued at over 83 milliard lire.

Civil Hospitals: projects approved — 1 costing 350 million lire; projects contracted — 1 costing 350 million lire; completed projects — 1 valued at 350 million lire.

Ports: projects approved — 6 costing 2,129 million lire.

Land Improvement: projects approved — 216,751 costing over 485 milliard lire. About 300 milliard lire have already been spent on completed projects. An additional 213 grain warehouses have also been constructed at a cost of approximately 5,000 million lire.

To encourage *industrial enterprise* in the southern regions, the Fund has executed Law No. 634 of July 29, 1957 and made loans to 2,617 small and medium industries, expenditure on plant alone being in the region of 174,000 million lire. Further funds have been made available to 50,968 *artisan enterprises*, about 10,670 million lire having been paid out to date. The fishing industry has forwarded 8,419 requests of varying entity to the Fund and allocation of 15,674 million lire have been approved.

Indirectly, the Southern Italy Development Fund has made a very considerable contribution towards providing *employment*. The projects that it has completed, or which are in course of completion, have added up to a total of 316 million working days (at June 30, 1963). The greater part of the manpower involved has been used in land improvement (119 million working days), followed by land reclamation (70 million), communications (over 25 million), reservoirs (23 million), water mains (17 million), industrial schemes (12 million), railways and maritime projects (over 6 million), tourism (3.7 million), and grain warehouses (654,000). Land reform has so far accounted for 39.2 million working days.

Obviously, the investments already mentioned have permitted marked progress to be made.

Land reclamation has been applied on a wide scale and more than 4,600 kilometres of river banking, canals and drains have been completed. Over 730,000 hectares of land have been drained and irrigation canals have been constructed over a large area, the total length being estimated at 6,700 kilometres. Second class roads in

the land reclamation areas have been extended to over 7,000 kilometres and, in the mountain localities, much importance has been attached to water control. Reafforestation has been carried out over about 100,000 hectares and a considerable number of nurseries have been planted.

Supplies of water have been assured in many localities, with the laying of 9,100 kilometres of mains and the construction of 1,700 reservoirs with a total capacity of 1,200,000 cubic metres.

Realizing the importance of *road communications*, the Fund has financed repairs to about 15,000 kilometres of second-class motorways and roads leading to tourist localities and built a further 3,000 kilometres of new highway.

Nor have professional and technical training been forgotten. Twenty one State agricultural schools and colleges have been opened, with 129 annexed centres; some of them have still to be completed but building is at an advanced stage in all cases. A further nine residential colleges, providing specialized training are also being built.

Preliminary efforts have been made to improve technical and teaching standards at more than one hundred State schools preparing students for industry, the artisan trades and other branches and the authorities have now launched a second programme that covers the building of 38 new schools providing training in industry, the artisan trades, commerce and services.

Eleven training schools for agricultural workers have either been built or are nearing completion and equipment and apparatus for 296 industrial and artisan training centres have already been purchased. It has also been decided to open ten special factory schools.

Some important decisions have been taken over the training of top and intermediate management to be eventually employed in industry, agriculture, services and public administration and new elements are being prepared for social and educational employment.

At June 30, 1963, *vocational training schemes* had cost about 24,000 million lire and this figure does not include expenditure under the special law for Calabria. The Southern Italy Development Fund has also allocated 6,042 million lire for the building of *schools* and approved 810 projects for *nursery school*. It has been decided that this work will be carried out, for the most part, by unemployed persons who will also receive trade training at the same time. The cost is estimated at 15,465 million lire.

Land improvement is, of course, a branch in which the Fund is particularly interested and approval has been given plans for the building of 677,596 houses, pens, sheds, stalls, hen houses, workshops, service stations, etc., and 3,657 oil mills, dairies, grain warehouses, dryers and wine presses. At June 30, 1963, the Fund had also given its consent to the construction of 8,500 kilometres of farm roads, 75,633 wells, water tanks and reservoirs and 3,200 kilometres of grid. Further plans concern water control, forestation, mountain pastureland, irrigation plant and water pumps and capital has been advanced for the purchase of 352 pieces of machinery and 15,871 head of selected livestock.

Under the special *Law for Calabria*, 39,906 public and private projects, to cost over 170,000 million lire, had been approved at June 30, 1963. Up to that date, the work entailed had accounted for 20 million working days.

By the same dateline, the special credit banks (ISVEIMER, IRFIS and CIS) had approved loans amounting to 768,000 million lire to cover 3,518 schemes. This capital has permitted investments valued at 1,338,000 million lire and given permanent employment to about 180,000 persons.

Using funds supplied by the international banking agencies and bonds belonging to Morgan and the Societé de Banque Suisse, the Southern Italy Development Fund has been able to provide financial coverage for the purchase of irrigation plant, electrical, and industrial installations and other apparatus, valued at 272,000 million lire.

At the end of the financial year 1959/60, all the projects foreseen under the special law for Naples had been approved, the cost being approximately 40,000 million lire. Of thus sum, 35,000 million lire will finance work carried out by the local Communes, and 5,000 million lire for projects undertaken by the Naples Provincial Authorities.

THE CORK INDUSTRY

A Particular Branch of Sardinian Economy that can be Developed

The cork industry in Sardinia is divided into four distinct branches — agricultural, commercial, industrial and artisan — which, although revealing diverse or even contrasting aspects, are so closely related that a detailed examination of one is not possible with making some observations about the others.

Almost the whole of the Italian cork industry — slightly above three quarters — is concentrated in Sardinia. The total area over which the trees grow is 89,988 hectares and of this figure, 60,677 hectares (67.4%) are to be found in the island. Here, there are 17,388,300 evergreen oaks, the *quercus suber* of a national total of 25,476,300. The importance of the industry to Sardinia may be understood by a glimpse at the annual production figure which is 177,591 quintals of the national total of 259,363 quintals.

Analysis of the commercial side of the cork industry brings to light the fact that exports of bark have dropped in the past few years and are now surpassed by imports. This contraction is chiefly due to a new law that restricts stripping to nine year periods but there is also the fact that Italian industry is making greater use of cork. In latter years, in fact, there has been an expansion in the export of finished and semi-finished cork products and even part of the imported raw product is re-exported after industrial transformation. This is something that supports the general theory which holds that growth of the cork industry in any country is not necessarily subordinate to production of the raw material.

In Sardinia, the industry has mainly depended on commerce in raw cork over a long period for it was chiefly sold on the foreign market for industrial processing. The Regional authorities, however, realizing the wealth that was continuously being drained out of Sardinia and which could be put to good use in the island if the local population devoted themselves to transforming the raw material within their reach, issued regulations and legislation that would help in the building up of industrial plants and a flourishing artisan branch. The latter specializes in ordinary and artistic products but while the artistic branch can operate without too many preoccupations, the artisan engaged in the normal transformation of cork must face the

competition of industry equipped with modern machinery which can produce the same items at a much lower cost which is certainly not remunerative for the small man.

Modern industrial policy, constantly on the look — out for new methods that will assure progress in technical and commercial fields, has embraced new and unexpected outlets for cork. Apart from the fact that it constantly suplies the wine industry with bottle stoppers and bungs, cork can now be used in the manufacture of a wide range of ordinary and artistic products. In modern industry, very few raw materials can be used in such a variety of ways and offer such favourable prospects for the future. Indeed, the many possibilities of cork mean that the industry can still expand and it will certainly find a profitable outlet in the mechanical and aeronautical industries.

Apart from satisfying domestic demand, the Italian cork industry exports manufactured goods at a pace which is suitable to the capacity of absorption of foreign markets, utilizing about 150/175,000 quintals of raw material per annum. At the present time, of the 25 industrial centres located in Italy, nine are to be found in the Sardinian Communes of Calangianus, Tempio, Luras, Nulvi, Berchidda, Olbia, Ortueri, Iglesias and Abbasanta. The various size plants and workshops engaged in the trade in Sardinia number 226, with 204 in the province of Sassari, 14 in the province of Cagliari and 8 in the province of Nuoro. The production capacity of the Italian industry is calculated at 300,000 quintals of processed cork per annum, but only 70,000 quintals are accounted for by Sardinia .

Examination of these figures draws attention to a somewhat particular aspect. Although Sardinia produces more than 68% of cork, its industry processes little more than 23%, the unused raw material being exported to the mainland. Such a situation appears to be an open contradiction of the rigid economic rules that claim advantages for industries which are situated near the sources of the raw materials they use. In actual fact, as far as cork is concerned, unfavourable location of factories does not have any great influence on their general operations. It should not be forgotten that, during industrial processing, cork does not suffer any material losses but is almost entirely used, particularly if it has been subjected to initial treatment. This means that plants on the mainland do not have to carry any additional burdens relative to transport from the area where the raw material is obtained since those industries in the latter zones still have to face the same expenditure when despatching finished products to the different markets. In fact, when it is realized that finished products require much more careful packing, with cases

that are somewhat costly, and that eventual damage may be caused to products that are somewhat costly, transport costs result higher than in the case of those entailed for raw material. The shipping of bark,on the other hand, is much more simple and processing, therefore, is generally carried out in localities that are near markets handling finished products. Furthermore, the nearer the said plant is to the market, the greater the possibility of pushing sales.

The Sardinian cork industry is currently suffering form a structural crisis for a variety of reasons, chief among them being the uneconomical dimensions of plants, both industrial and artisan, and an aversion to form consortia that would reduce overall expenditure and assist in creating a better commercial organization. This would help local producers to face the strong competition of other nations which have held the world market for many years and have even succeeded in penetrating Italy. When Sardinia succeeded in making only small progress on the Italian and foreign markets, other countries already possessed an efficient industrial and commercial framework, plus government incentives for export and low production costs resulting from low wage and salary scales and very light social burdens. Again, lack of comprehension on the part of consumers meant that Spanish cork, for example, was considered to be far superior while, in fact, the Sardinian product is of far better quality.

It is interesting to note that, within the ambit of the European Economic Community, only France and Italy are cork producing countries, with 520,000 and 259,000 quintals respectively. The total of 779,000 quintals is quite insufficient to the commercial and industrial needs of the member states whose demand is in the region of 1,400,000 quintals per annum, about a third of world production (estimated at 4 million quintals). In conclusion, the needs of the Community can only be covered up to fifty five percent, which it produces itself, and the outstanding 621,000 quintals have to be imported. It is obvious that E.C.M. states will find it convenient to increase their production and not be compelled to turn to other countries. If such is the case, those nations which already have some experience in this particular economic branch, should be able to obtain strong benefits.

As far as production is concerned, it is likely that the price of bark will drop by 25/30% as a result of the Treaty of Rome. This reduction does not imply that the situation will become critical or that the interests of producers will be threatened; the contraction will be compensated by a speedy rise in production and qualitative improvements which, in turn, will permit higher market prices and recuperation of any initial losses. Even the commercial organization

will benefit from higher output, heavier traffic and the abolition of customs barriers.

If it is to progress under the European Economic Community, the Sardinian cork industry must make an effort to overcome the competition of the Italian mainland and foreign enterprise which has rational and modern plants and a first class technical, administrative and commercial organization. All these factors contribute towards marked reductions in general costs, eliminate losses and waste and ensure speedy marketing of product. Those industries that are expanding have a heavy output, employ skilled manpower and experienced technicians and exploit the possibilities of manpower and machinery to the full.

Special mention must be made of the *Experimental Station* that the Regional Authorities have set up and which gives technical advice to the industry. This Station has already been responsible for widespread research and experiments and been called upon for opinions concerning technical and industrial questions. It has also succeeded in creating close relations with similar experimental stations in other nations.

The decision taken by the Regional Authorities has been an excellent one and if the Station is allowed to widen its sphere of activities it will be able to act as a guide and undertake all those functions which should enable Sardinia to play a much more important role in the world cork industry.

Our calendar "ITALIA 1964" will be ready shortly and we shall be pleased to send some copies free of charge to our readers. We would be grateful if readers of "Italian Affairs" would send us the names and addresses of persons or organizations they think might be interested in receiving a copy.

THE EDITOR.

THE STATE RAILWAYS FIVE YEAR PLAN

General Policy and Current Situation

The condition of the Italian State Railways at the end of the second world war are well known. Wholesale destruction and worn out rolling stock and installations to a level far below the pre-war efficiency and it was calculated that losses amounted to approximately sixty percent, valued at approximately 900 milliard lire in 1948 (1).

The work of reconstruction that followed was, without doubt, a formidable task but one of vital importance to the nation. But, because of the circumstances of the times and the urgent need to re-establish communications in the shortest time possible, re-opening of services could not always be accompanied by necessary modernization of rolling stock, track and installations.

Heavy investments were made during the reconstruction period 1945/1960 and, in the ensuing years, further allocations were approved for schemes of absolute necessity although the real needs could not still be met.

The situation of the Italian State Railways during the years that have followed the second world war becomes clearer when two interesting comparisons are made. The first concerns the growth in goods traffic and national production while the second relates to the percentage of investments in railways and total national investments. In actual fact, passenger traffic has more or less kept level with economic growth to date, but the same cannot be said of goods traffic even though some progress has been made.

With the « *1st. Five Year Plan for the Modernization of the State Railways* », drafted in the spring of 1957, the authorities undoubtedly took an important step towards eliminating delays in maintenance and renewing plant and rolling stock and also went a long towards satisfying the demands of much heavier traffic, both international and domestic.

The funds that the railway authorities were able to use for the « 1st. Five Year Plan » permitted completion an earlier scheme cover-

(1) « Relazione generale sulla situazione economica del Paese » (General Report on the Economic Situation of the Nation), 1962, Vol. II. Rome, Poligrafico dello Stato. 1963. Also refer to " Italian Affairs ", General Index, under ' Transport ', vol. XII, n. 1, p. 3798.

ing electrification, the installation of direct current on the Liguria-Piedmont network (although three-phase current is still used in various sections) and the introduction of diesel services on lines carrying medium traffic. Furthermore, orders were placed for an average number of passenger coaches, electric trains and goods wagons of various types.

During the same period, approximately 4,000 kilometres of new track were laid, double track was laid on stretches were traffic had reached saturation point, automatic and semi-automatic signals were installed on some of the main lines and several stations were enlarged. Although such work did much towards making good some of the more outstanding deficiencies, it certainly was not sufficient to bring the railway network to a point where it could provide full and competent services. A new project was necessary that would vastly improve infrastructure and operations, enable domestic and international traffic to be increased and offer better transportation facilities to and from the southern regions. The latter was of particular importance because of efforts to develop agriculture, commerce and industry in those areas, but there was also the general problem of carrying large quantities of goods to and from the major centres of production.

Following the approval of Law No. 211 of April 27, 1962 (which authorizes the railway authorities to execute a « Ten Year Plan » that will modernize and improve services and which will cost about 1,500 milliard lire over two five year periods), additional modifications were made to various administrative norms and to adapt these to speedy execution of the projects drafted. A number of schemes were also drawn up and calculations were made of the cost of the work to be entrusted to contractors.

The competent offices had covered a good deal of ground by the end of 1962 and the plans already approved called for an investment of 180 milliard lire, about 22.5% of the total of 800 milliard lire to be used during the first five year period. Of the former figure, 71.9 milliard will be spent on plant and installations (15.1% of 475 milliard lire) and 108.2 milliard on rolling stock (33.8% of 320 milliard lire). Experts are now studying the possibility of investing 5 milliard lire in companies operating coach and bus services or activities that are concerned with the railways.

Schemes and purchases approved at December 31, 1962, refer to the following zones:

	Figure Approved (millions)	% Division Central-South
Central-North Regions		
Plant	46,436	*64.6%*
Rolling Stock	63,141	*58.3%*
Total	109,577	*60.8%*
Central-South Regions		
Plant	25,490	*35.4%*
Rolling Stock	45,087	*41.7%*
Total	70,577	*39.2%*

The above figures confirm that, over the period in consideration, projects and purchase of rolling stock have been calculated at three-fifths for the Central-North and two fifths for the Central-South; this is in conformity with the requirements of Article 9 of the Railway Act. However, it must be said that many difficulties have arisen, even in this initial phase of the plan, in placing orders with industry in the southern and insular regions of Italy since this is inadequate or unable to offer the proper technical efficiency.

The following is a list of the projects approved and the orders placed for new rolling stock. About 80% has already been passed to contractors:

a) Plant	*Million Lire*
Bridges, viaducts, tunnels, etc.	212
New track to be laid in 1962/63	16,658
Electrification of the Genoa-Ovada-Alessandria and Bolzano-Brenner lines - modification of existing installations	6,210
Double track on the following lines: Framura-Monterosso; Celle di Bulgherie-Torre Orsaia; Ascea-S. Mauro La Bruca; Torre Orsaia-Sapri; Ancona-Varano; Catania C.-Acquicella; study of project relative to Genoa-Ventimiglia and the Roserno-Francavilla Angitola by-lines	20,074
Alterations to the Rome-Florence main line and the Cava dei Tirreni by-line	266
Railway junctions and stations in various parts of the country (Bologna-Piacenza, Genoa Brignole, Milan Greco and Sesto San Giovanni, Milan-P. Garibaldi, Arquata Scrivia, Brindisi, Stazioni della Val Basento, Foligno, Chiavari, La Spezia, Sassari, Benevento, Carmagnola, Termini Imerese)	6,345
Modernization of signals and safety devices	3,094
Modernization of telecommunications	3,680
Lighting and mechanical devices	950
Water and mains	293
Construction of first group of maintenance shops and repair and	

	Million Lire
modification of various buildings	4,261
Construction of staff lodgings (950 in all)	3,817
Reclassification and modernization of transformer station	1,155
Safety installations, at level crossings (automatic luminous signals, television, radio)	4,090
Technical apparatus in trains, ticket offices and Experimental Department	821
Total Plant	71,926
b) Rolling Stock	
Orders placed for:	
160 electric locomotives	28,848
23 electric trains and 34 tenders	4,700
65 diesel locomotives	1,625
629 passenger coaches	25,500
10,831 goods wagons	41,065
1 ferry-boat, « Reggio » class	3.475
Modifications to existing rolling stock	3,015
Total Rolling Stock	108,228

Article 9 of Law No. 211, April 27, 1962, requires that the railway authorities be responsible for reclassification, modernization and improvement of all railway plant, installations and services in southern and insular Italy to the extent of 40% of the 800 milliard lire allocated for the first phase of the Ten Year Plan.

The Information Service of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers has published its yearbook entitled "ITALY TODAY" which furnishes particulars of the geographical, historical, political, economic, social, cultural and tourist aspects of modern Italy. Readers wishing to receive a copy should write to: Servizio delle Informazioni, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Via Po 14, Rome Italy.

THE MERCHANT MARINE

The Chief Legislative and Administrative Decisions of 1962-63. The Size of the Fleet. Port Traffic

According to official data, the Italian merchant fleet at January 1963 consisted of 3,936 vessels of all types for a total of 5,476,818 gross tons.

The policy of encouraging *shipbuilding*, based on Law No. 301 of March 31, 1961, Law No. 1 of January 9, 1962, and Law No. 2 of January 9, 1962, has been still further developed (between February 1962 and March 1963), the Government having presented Parliament with four Bills. These were:

— a draft Bill (approved by Parliament in February 1963) covering the allocation of 24 milliard lire for the execution of Law No. 301 on financial aid to shipyards. The original funds voted were not sufficient and the authorities were compelled to take action so that work could continue with contracts placed after the said law came into force;

— a Ministerial decree, dated August 14, 1962, relative to a reduction to 0.75% of the coefficient of variation for additional funds made available to shipbuilding yards, considered in relation to the quantity of orders received, as foreseen in Article 2 of Law No. 301;

— Law No. 1604 of October 28, 1962, which widened regulations on the breaking-up of vessels (Law No. 2., January 2, 1962) to cover wooden craft entered in the shipping register up to January 1, 1959 and built prior to 1946. This permitted owners to recoup losses and replace their vessels with metal hulls. The decision was taken chiefly for the purpose of helping small owners;

— Law No. 1599 of November 7, 1962, modifying the law on loans to shipbuilders (No. 1., January 9, 1962). This law stated that I.M.I. financing, which normally covered fifty percent of the cost of construction of vessels, could be raised to 60% for passenger vessels and ships equipped for special freight and goods, when the total cost was at least twenty percent above that for similar vessels of normal type.

Decisions of fundamental importance to shipping were taken with Law No. 600 of June 2, 1962. This covered the reorganization of

subsidised companies of national importance operated by the Finmare group (*Italia*, *Adriatica*, *Lloyd Triestino* and *Tirrenia*).

The law itself introduced new criteria for the calculation of subsidies subject to periodical variations and covers a twenty year period, as from July 1, 1962. An earlier law on the same question (Law No. 2081, December 7, 1936) was annulled at the end of 1956 and, for various reasons, no new regulations were issued with the result that the companies concerned were compelled to fall back on temporary budgets that varied from year to year.

Of no less importance is Law No. 616 of June 5, 1962 which deals with navigational safety precautions and lays down the basic principles for a new safety code. The Ministry has now been able to grant permission for a final drafting and issuing of rulings on the transport of passengers, navigation on the open sea, and the loading, transportation and unloading of dangerous cargoes. They also cover the decisions of September 1962 on the loading, transportation and unloading of radioactive materials. This is an entirely new problem — controlled according to suggestions put forward by the International Atomic Energy Agency — that has been faced for the first time in Europe. Other norms, without precedent in the European nations, were issued in June 1962 and concern the use of hydrofoils.

Maritime traffic will also benefit from a Bill (compiled after suggestions had been made by a special Interministerial Committee) that was approved by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate in February 1963. This concerns discrimation practised by certain foreign countries against national flags. The Bill authorizes the Government to exercise powers over operations of vessels flying the flags of nations that limit free competition by taking prejudicial measures against the Italian merchant navy; it is a way of defending Italy against the several forms of discrimination that threaten the merchant navy because of the extremely liberal policy followed by this country.

Two commercial agreements have been signed recently, the first with Czechoslovakia on November 10, 1962, concerning transit traffic at Trieste, and the second with the Cameroons (October 31, 1962), containing a clause of non-discrimination and reciprocal concession of treatment accorded the more favoured nation.

As far as ships' crews and dock workers are concerned, the authorities presented Parliament with a Bill that was approved on October 16, 1962. This contains details on social security for merchant seamen who are temporarily unfit for duty aboard ship, according them a daily allowance equal to 75% of the last wage scale received, up

to a maximum period of one year. A law of October 28, 1962, modifies earlier rulings on the physical fitness of ships' crews and a Presidential Decree alters the list of infirmities and disabilities for which pensions are paid. A Decree approved by the Italian Cabinet in February 1963 foresees changes in Executive Regulations to the Code of Navigation while Law No. 1100 of July 18, 1962, authorizes special indemnities for engineering officers who are required to act as Chief Engineering Officer aboard ship.

The Italian Cabinet has also approved a draft Presidential Decree on a basic social security law to cover all maritime branches, and a Presidential Decree of July 24, 1962 which establishes the limits to contributions to be paid to a National Social Security Fund.

The following decisions have been taken over wage scales for port workers:

a) an indemnity for long service;

b) an increase in hourly rates;

c) a reduction in weekly shifts from 48 to 45 hours at the same wage;

d) an increase in fringe benefits for port workers up to a guaranteed minimum wage of 1,500 lire per day.

Another important step was taken with the issuing of regulations (November 28, 1962) concerning *poisoning of sea water through discharge of hydrocarbons.* Preventative measures will be put into effect by local port authorities who must be guided by ministerial instructions. The regulations affect waters up to 50 miles from the coast.

Law No. 1774 of December 13, 1962, increases the annual allocations of the State to the Independent Consortium of the Port of Genoa from 4.5 to 100 million lire as from the 1962/63 financial year. Law No. 1229 of August 1, 1962, authorizes the inclusion of union representatives of ships' crews and port workers on the Administrative Committee of the Port of Naples Autonomous Agency. A Commissioner of the Port of Palermo Autonomous Agency, a new body, has also been appointed.

Much has been done to help *deep sea fishing*, a branch of Italian economy that has been in a critical state for many years. A draft Bill, commonly known as the *Blue Plan* has been drawn up and passed to the Ministry of the Treasury.

Two important international agreements have been signed and should give Italian fishermen greater freedom of movement in the waters of the Adriatic and the Gulf of Sicily. The first covers the renewal, for the period September 1, 1962 — February 28, 1964, of

the fishing agreement with Yugoslavia (July 23, 1962), and the protocol recognizes that this is only a temporary measure.

On February 1, 1963, the Italian authorities signed an agreement with Tunisia which will remain in force until 1970; it permits two hundred Italian fishing boats to enter Tunisian territorial waters and fishing grounds. This agreement, which still has to be approved by the Parliaments of both countries, has settled a highly delicate question and put an end to a series of incidents and misunderstandings that disturbed recent years.

The Size of the Merchant Fleet

The replacement of Italian merchant vessels, which began in 1958, continued throughout 1962 and the first six months of 1963. This followed a period a rapid shipbuilding that brought the Italian fleet up to 5 million gross tons.

The need to rejuvinate the fleet which, at the end of 1954, consisted of about 30% of tonnage more than twenty years old and 26% of vessels constructed less than ten years earlier, became urgent as from 1958, the year in which the market was hit by depression that led to many vessels being broken up. Between 1958 and 1963, the Italian fleet has changed profoundly and the number of vessels of more than twenty years old, about 24% at the end of 1958, has now dropped to less than 15% while those built about ten years ago, not more than 36% in 1958, have risen to over 50%. More than 750,000 gross tons of old shipping have been sent to the breakers' yards and replaced by new vessels and this has modified the age composition of the Italian fleet.

At April 1, 1963, the fleet consisted on 5,536,434 gross tons of shipping. The overall increase over the 1958 level, therefore, must be considered very relative since it corresponds to an average of 100,000 gross tons per year. However, over the five years in question, the amount of shipping that has been brought into service each year is at least three times a much as that figure and the 100,000 ton average represents the balance between new vessels and the withdrawal of old ones.

In order to assist in the modernization of the Italian merchant fleet, the Italian Government has helped finance shipowners and shipyards. Of the many laws approved, special mention must be made of No. 301 of March 31, 1961, which authorized subsidies to be granted to shipyards so that they could undertake contracts at prices nearer the international level. The law of January 9, 1962, reorganized the system of loans for shipbuilding and subsidies to shipowners ordering

new vessels. In conclusion, Law No. 2 of January 9, 1962, authorized the granting of premiums to shipowners withdrawing old vessels provided that they ordered new ones to replace them.

The merchant navy programme is still being executed and, within a few years, the fleet should compare favourable, as far as age is concerned, with those of the modern mercantile nations.

Apart from those vessels used on the big shipping lines, and which are the property of companies controlled by public finance groups, and those belonging to some public industrial companies, the Italian merchant fleet is composed of vessels belonging to private shipowners who account for about 4 million gross tons.

The companies managed by the State (« Finmare ») have also drafted some ambitious programmes that are now being executed. The FINMARE group, which operates all the national shipping lines, has given orders for about 200,000 gross tons of new shipping to replace older vessels. Some of these orders have already been terminated. Among the bigger ships included in these programmes are the two 44,000 ton transatlantic liners *Michelangelo* and *Raffaello* which will be used on the Mediterrenean-North America crossing. Two motor vessels, *Guglielmo Marconi* and *Galileo Galilei*, of 27,000 tons, will sail on the Australia route, while four modern, fast cargo vessels were launched in 1962 and will be used for the India and Pakistan lines. They are: *Viminale*, *Quirinale*, *Esquilino* and *Palatino*, that is, the names of four of Rome's historic seven hills.

Port Traffic

As from 1959, commercial movement in Italian ports began to expand rapidly. After registering a figure of 84 million tons of cargo unloaded and loaded in 1960, 113 million tons in 1961, and 130 million tons in 1962, the volume is still tending to increase, even though no official figures are yet available for the first six months of this year. During the course of the sixties, and most certainly before the end of this present decade, the figure of 200 million tons of cargo will be surpassed. Passenger traffic continues to increase at a fairly fast rate, with a rise of approximately one million passengers every year.

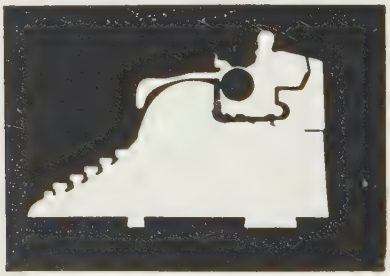
The following table shows commercial movement in the chief Italian ports, expressed in metric tons of cargo and passenger units.

This growth in port traffic, very marked at certain ports (such as Genoa where commercial movement has increased by 70% in four years), means that many modifications have had to be made to the general structure and installations. To a large extent, the rise in traffic is due to transportation of petroleum but there have also been

PORT	Cargo	Passengers	PORT	Cargo	Passengers
Genoa	26,596,000	448,000	Savona	5,543,000	—
Venice	11,832,000	194,000	Trieste	5,153,000	256,000
Naples	10,766,000	2,124,000	Ancona	4,052,000	19,000
Augusta	10,673,000	—	Bari	3,591,000	5,000
Ravenna	6,772,000	—	Piombino	3,515,000	790,000
La Spezia	5,942,000	—	Civitavecchia	2,421,000	728,000
Leghorn	5,826,000	28,000	Cagliari	1,587,000	324,000

more than satisfactory increases in other types of cargos. both on international runs and tramping. Strengthening of Italian industrial economy will, in the near future, lead to an expansion in imports of raw materials and exports of finished products, while the progressive improvement in the standard of living of Italians will logically mean much higher imports of consumer goods.

It is estimated that, in a few years, commercial movement in the port of Genoa will reach the figure of 50 million tons per annum, of which about 30 million tons will be petroleum products. Similar increases are also foreseen for Venice, where the industrial zone around the port is developing rapidly, Naples, Taranto, Trieste, Brindisi, Piombino (where several important industrial plants are being enlarged and modernized), Ravenna, Augusta and other ports where new refineries have been built.



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THE ARTISAN TRADES IN SOUTHERN ITALY

The E.N.A.P.I. Aid Policy

Examination of the initial results of the census of industry and commerce reveals that, in 1961, there were 825,039 artisan workshops and enterprises operating in Italy, providing employment for 1,845,520 persons. If comparison is made with the figures calculated during the preceding census (650,707 enterprises and 1,026,000 persons employed), it will be seen that there has been a rise of approximately 175,000 enterprises and 800,000 employees over a period of ten years. At the same time, the dimensions of artisan enterprises have also increased, rising from 1.7 persons to an average of 2.4 per undertaking.

Such data, made public during the course of celebrations marking the 15 th. anniversary of the foundation of the *Cassa per il Credito alle Imprese Artigiane - Artigiancassa* (Artisan Trades' Loans and Credit Fund), are indicative of the importance of the artisan branch as regards manpower and production. Alone, it accounts for 40% of the total of other enterprise and gives employment to about 20% of the figure registered for all other economic branches.

The decision to set up the « Artigiancassa » was taken under the general policy of economic development drafted and approved in 1950. Since 1952, the Fund has paid out 138 milliard lire in contributions concerning 61,759 projects. Of the latter figure, 25,591 (costing 51.3 milliard lire) received further financial aid at a later date.

Although there is still a tendency to waste money, the competent bodies are now in a position to stop this since they have accepted the services of proven agencies that are able to draft and encourage policy that corrects and strengthens oscillations in various artisan branches. This particularly applies to the southern regions where artisanship is still largely a family affair, with a somewhat restricted market and a production that is still tied to traditional methods and forms. A clearer picture of the situation, for which a satisfactory solution is being sought, may be had from examination of the territorial distribution of the financial operations handled by « Artigiancassa ». This brings to light the fact that the northern regions show a high concentration of requests for capital (63.36%) followed by the central areas with a considerably lower figure (26.99%). But in southern and insular Italy, demands for loans barely touch 9.65%.

The causes of this low level are to be found in the underdeveloped economy of certain regions for this means that few traditional artisan enterprises have an opportunity of introducing modern ideas.

A vast scheme has been started which it is hoped will enable the artisans of southern Italy to recover and an important role is played by the *Ente Nazionale per l'Artigianato e la Piccola Industria* (National Agency for the Artisan Trades and Small Industry), or *E.N.A.P.I.*, which has been in existence for 37 years and fully demonstrated that satisfactory results can be achieved. Although offering a wide range of services, the Agency continues to concentrate on giving advice concerning *commercial, artistic and technical* questions.

Commerce

As far as commerce is concerned, intervention has been mainly directed towards placing the artisan products of southern Italy on domestic and foreign markets. This has been achieved by encouraging artisan enterprise to take part in the more important fairs and exhibitions held in Italy, particularly those of Florence, Milan, Bolzano, Bari, Cagliari, Padua, Verona and Trieste. There is no doubt that this had a strong influence on many of the smaller enterprises which are now concentrating on producing much higher quality articles.

With its eye on foreign markets, the E.N.A.P.I. has promoted numerous schemes that will increase exports. A selection of some of the best products of southern artisans has been made and these have been sent to the E.N.A.P.I. Permanent Samples Centre at Florence which, having been reorganized, now offers a wide selection to buyers. Apart from receiving assistance in the marketing of their products, those artisan enterprises represented at Florence, also receive low- interest loans to enable them to cover the orders they receive.

Again, artisans in the south have been encouraged to take part in all the more important world fairs and expositions that are immediately concerned with this branch of economic activity. Such exhibitions include the 14th. World Artisan Fair at Munich and the Handicrafts Exhibition in London. A large number of southern Italian enterprises participated in both, offering a wide variety of articles and goods of interest to the two markets.

In conclusion, working through its branch offices, the E.N.A.P.I. has done everything possible to promote the interest of the artisans of the south in other fairs and expositions of an international nature,

even though these may be of slightly less importance than the two mentioned earlier.

The following chart gives details as to the number of artisan enterprises in southern Italy that participate in domestic and world fairs, together with the products that have proved to be most in demand.

Artisan Enterprises Participating in Domestic and World Trade Fairs in 1962.

REGION	No. of Enterprises	Products most in Demand
Abruzzo and Molise	121	Ceramics from Castelli, Rapino and Chieti - Copper and iron goods from Aquila, Avezzano and Vasto - Rustic wood products from Pretoro and Arischia - Lace from Pescocostanzo, Vasto, Scanno and Isernia - Jewelry from Scanno - Copper goods and Bells from Agnone - Quilts from Sulmona.
Campania	99	Carved wood products from Sorrento - Coral, cameos and mother-of-pearl from Torre del Greco - Rough Weave - Leather Gloves - Hand-woven silk - Straw and Raffia - Shoes and Ceramics from Vietri sul Mare, Salerno and Naples - Articles for Boutique - Furniture - Glassware from Naples.
Apulia and Basilicata ...	53	Table cloths from Matera - Carpets from Nardo - Baskets from Acquarica - Papier-mache from Lecce - Ceramics from Grottaglie, Ruffano and Cutrofiano - Ornamental iron products from Lecce - Textiles from Cosenza and Potenza.
Calabria	38	Textiles from Longobucco, Cosenza and Tiriolo - Silk goods from Catanzaro - Ceramics from Seminara and Bisignano.
Sicily	136	Carpets from Ragusa, Enna, Alcamo, Nicosia and Erice - Ceramics from Palermo, Collesano, Caltagirone, S. Stefano di Camastra - Embroidery and yarns from Ragusa - Dolls and Toys - Sicilian carts - Musical instruments from Catania - Cane furniture from Messina and Catania - Straw and Raffia goods.
Sardinia	193	Carpets from Dorgali, Sassari, S. Antioco, Mogoro, Isili, Nuoro and Nule - Jewelry and Coral from Alghero and Borore - Baskets from Castelsardo, Flussio, Sassari, Ittiri and S. Vero Milis - Pottery from Oristano, Assemini, Villapuzzo, Dorgali, S. Antioco - Carved wood from Sassari - Toys from Cagliari - Olive-wood carvings from Caglieri - Furniture made with the wood of the eucalyptus tree.

At this point, it is well to say something about the Independent Loans Fund for Southern Italy which was brought into being in 1957 and has since given much help to the artisans of southern Italy.

Between 1957 and 1961, approximately 689,291,000 lire were paid out in loans for the execution of 1,036 projects submitted for approval. Between January and September 1962, a further 189 schemes were approved, costing 137,838,000 lire, making a total of 1,225 projects valued at 827,129,000 lire. Regional division is as follows:

Campania - 226 projects, valued at 284,148,000 lire; *Calabria* - 843 projects, valued at 375,081,000 lire; *Apulia* - 141 projects, valued at 144,692,000 lire; *Lucania* - 15 projects, valued at 23,208,000 lire.

For the most part, these loans were made for the purchase of machinery, modernization of premises and new equipment and artisans have been offered the chance of borrowing capital for buying stocks of raw materials, up to a maximum of 20% of the total value of the enterprise.

Artistic products

In this case, aid has been chiefly directed towards developing particular branches of traditional artisan industry in which many of the southern regions specialize. These include carved and inlaid objects in wood made at Sorrento. This trade has drawn the attention of the E.N.A.P.I. which has provided generous aid and encouraged the introduction of new methods of production. As far back as 1939, the E.N.A.P.I. promoted an exposition at Sorrent and exhibited only those products which could demonstrate the new possibilities of the artisans of that locality.

The plans and models that the E.N.A.P.I. consigns to the artisan, and which can be freely used, are the work of famous artists and the Florence Fair offered some extremely valuable items made at Sorrento ,many of which were later exhibited at Monza and London.

The efforts made in Sicily, Apulia and Sardinia on behalf of artisans following the same trades have led to extremely satisfactory results. Artists have been sent to these regions for the express purpose of creating new designs that can be incorporated in items for both the domestic and foreign markets. For example, the artisans of Assemini, S. Stefano di Camastra and Grottaglie have produced goods that are now much in demand on world markets.

As far as Abruzzo is concerned, particular care has been taken over Castelli. The opening of a Ceramics Centre and such permanent information and exhibition centres as the Olympic Fair in Rome, the Florence Samples Centre and the Popular Arts Exhibition, have proved to be starting point on the road towards the founding of consortia and cooperatives that should be able to stimulate design and sale of local products.

The artisan products of southern and insular Italy have been the main source of attraction at the trade exhibitions organized by the E.N.A.P.I. in foreign countries and much of the credit for this lies with the agency's branches at Palermo and Cagliari.

Technical Aid

The Technical Service, apart from questions of normal administration arising from relations with branches, companies and private persons desirous of information and advice, has partially modified its original programme. Specializing in technical and professional assistance and concentrating on the smaller forms of enterprise in southern Italy, it has given a more realistic interpretation to the objectives that are set out in its Statute.

Firmly believing that no time should be lost in creating a structure that could lay the foundations necessary to new initiative — vocational and technical training in particular — the E.N.A.P.I. has demonstrated a preference for projects and schemes that would benefit small enterprise, mostly following a system of direct consultation through technical experts.

The branches chosen included the metal-mechanical, sanitary, hydraulic, and heating and ventilation (boilers, central heating, etc.), as well as textiles and hides and leather and choice fell on those localities in which such industries already existed.

Surveys were carried out in various parts of southern Italy in order to obtain details that would provide a clearer picture of the situation of the various artisan trades in the south.

The Technical Service, upon the instructions of the Secretariat, has also promoted other forms of aid, such as the issuing of grants-in-aid to persons suited to modern production systems, and called for assistance from various professional and technical organizations already in existence.

* * *

During the recent Artisan Fair at Florence, the E.N.A.P.I. issued a report on the current situation and the prospects of exports of goods produced by artisans and small industry. The report stated that, in general, there was a gradual but constant expansion.

By examining the relative data, it will be seen that the contribution by the artisan trades and small industry to overall exports is somewhat higher than those of other branches of domestic economy. Annual net percentage ratios for increases in exports of artisan products have been far better on a comparative basis, reaching 2.54 in 1959, 1.85 in 1960 and 1.52 in 1962. The ratio also shows that the gap between increments for artisan exports and total exports is gradually closing, with a tendency towards more balanced development indexes which appear to maintain a steady level of 1.5. Because

of this growing volume of exports, the more typical branches of the artisan trades and small industry have succeeded in raising their share of total Italian exports from 7.27% to 11.18% and expansion is continuing.

The member nations of the European Economic Community offer the best markets for artisan products. Outside this area, those countries offering the best possibilities are the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland, Sweden and Canada. In certain cases, artisan products account for a large part of total exports to the countries concerned, with as much as 31.9% for the United States, 21,56% for Canada, 18,54% for Sweden and 16.16% for Great Britain. It should also be noted that, as far as absolute values are concerned, there was a steady rise for all the nations mentioned between 1958 and 1961 and the trend continues. This means that the Italian artisan trades and small industry have obtained a leading position on the markets of several countries and should be able to expand if technical and sales organization is further perfected.

Publication of the illustrated magazine "ITALIA" began again in January of 1962. Printed in five languages (English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic) and published every two months, this magazine is a useful photographic reminder of the persons and events of importance in contemporary Italy. Of large format, printed in rotogravure, interested readers can reproduce the photographs in newspapers or other publications by any method.

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ITALIAN FESTIVALS

The " Festivals of Two Worlds " at Spoleto. The 22nd. International Theatre Festival at Venice

The « *Festival of Two Worlds* » was first held in 1958 and is the result of much labour and sacrifice on the part of the composer and author, Gian Carlo Menotti. Its chief goal is to offer an international public a selection of modern and classical works, taken from all branches of art, that will provide a meeting ground for European and non-European culture and so help lay the basis for closer creative collaboration and deeper understanding among nations.

Gian Carlo Menotti began his task with but few means, although he was passionately devoted to the organization of the Festival. This has now become famous the world over for its artistic level and the fact that it embraces such a wide field, including works that have been forgotten for centuries and others that are being performed for the first time, from avan'garde plays to experimentale music, with entirely fresh theories as regards direction and stage settings.

Among the plays that have been performed since 1958 are « *D'amore si muore* » by Giuseppe Patroni-Griffi, « *Dear Liar* », based on letters exchanged between George Bernard Shaw and Lady Patrick Campbell and a special production entitled « *Fogli d'Album* » which consists of one-act plays written by dramatists of the « two worlds ». A mixed reception was given to the Italian play « *I Carabinieri* » by Joppoli, which afterwards aroused some fierce discussion among critics, and the public has continued to applaud the works of the major classical and modern playwrights, from Shakespeare to Joyce, Shaw, Miller, Osborne and Ionesco.

Very few people ever thought that the « Festival of the Two Worlds » would be a success when it was first launched. However, it reached its sixth edition this year and, having overcome one or two critical periods, is now one of the major events in the field of entertainment. It has done much to draw out new talent, has interested the public in many new works, and certainly promoted much greater cultural exchange between the Old and New worlds (the chief objective of its founder). The term « new world » does not refer specifically to America but also includes Africa, a continent with a cultural world that is in a state of ferment at the present time and which promises to make an important contribution to modern literary

and artistic creation. Two years ago, the already ambitious programme of the Festival was further widened to include an exhibition of figurative art and the responsible authorities set an original example by placing exhibits in the squares, strets and lanes, and even the loggias of some of the ancient buildings, of Spoleto.

This year, a first-class programme was arranged, carefully chosen on an international basis. Ballet offered music a serious challenge, although the Festival opened with one Verdi's great masterpieces — « *La Traviata* » — performed on June 20, with Robert La Marchina as conductor, and Luchino Visconti as director.

The appearance of Spoleto changes during the Festival and both inhabitants and visitors enjoy the manifestation to the full. Newspapers all over the world report on the event for it is closely followed in France, England and America as well as in Italy. Such famous people as Robbina, Mildred Dunnock, Eugene Ionesco and Tennessee Williams are willing to collaborate without fees, not only as a sign of friendship for Giancorla Menotti, but also because they know that their works will be discussed and commented upon.

As the Festival starts, the silent, narrow streets suddenly come to life and the habits of the hospitable people of Umbria, who mostly go to bed shortly after sunset and rise with the dawn, change abruptly. Even the traditional stroll along the main street of the little town, prior to the evening meal, which has been a regular custom for centuries, surviving wars and tropical or polar temperatures, loses much of its significance, the attention of everyone being constantly drawn to something that is occurring either in Piazza del Mercato, the Piazza del Duomo, Via dei Duchi or Piazza della Signoria.

When evening arrives, neon lighting is turned off and candlelight is popular is the better known restaurants. If it wasn't for the fact that a scooter or motorcycle passes from time to time, the visitor might well imagine that he or she had suddenly slipped back in time.

This was the marvellous background to the performances given by Maria Rambert's English ballet company immediately after the opening night. The first was a 19th. century Don Quixote, with music by the Hungarian composer Minkus, arrangements by Geoffrey Corbett and choreography by Gorsky and Sakharoff, a ballet that revealed a magnificent merging of the Russian and English natures. The second performance consisted of four numbers — « *Conflitti* », with music by Bloch, « *Il giudizio di Paride* », « *I viaggiatori* », arranged specially for the Festival, with music by Salzedo, and « Gala Performance », based on the « Classical Symphony » by Sergjei Prokofief.

The success of « *Black Nativity* » during the 1962 Festival, led the organizing Committee to invite another American Negro choir to give

a programme of spirituals. The performance was entitled « *Gospel Time* » and the choir included some of the most famous singers of spirituals in the United States. Members of the choir appered on the stage dressed in multicoloured clothes in a scene that stressed the inspiration of these songs. « *Gospel Time* was performed at the Caio Melisso Theatre after " The Coach with Six Inside " »; this was followed by a performance of James Joyce's « *Finnegans Wake* », stage version by Erdman, with a musical comment by Teiji Ito, a modern Japanese composer. It is somewhat difficult to explain the plot of this play which, according to the original « Finnegan's Wake », deals with the past, the present, and the future, with the actors narrating everyday events and happenings.

Visitors were greatly attracted by the programme at the Caio Melisso Theatro which offered a performance of a masterpice of Italian music of the 16th. century — « *La Barca di Venezia per Padova* » by Adriano Banchieri. This was immediately followed by a new ballet « *Plus loin que la nuit et le jour* » by Henri Sauguet, with the « Luca Marenzio » Sextet and the Pamplons Choir, choreography by Rhoda Levine and Carlo Manzoni.

Open-air performances were also included in this year's edition of the Festival. Haendel's « *Messiah* » was played in the Piazza del Duomo, the orchestra being conducted by Thomas Schippers. At the « Teatro Nuovo », a large audience warmly applauded the first performance of a one act opera « La Madre » by Stanley Hollingsworth, from a tale written by Hans Christian Anderson, and « Signor Bruschino, a one act opera by Giuseppe Foca, with music by Gioacchino Rossini.

Repeat performances of the above, together with Verdi's « Traviata », two concerts of polyphonic music, a concert by the Luca Marenzio » Sextet and various ballets concluded this year's Festival which ended on July 14 with « *The Trojen Women* » by Euripedes at the « Caio Melisso » Theatre. Those who were in the theatre to watch this mainstay of Greek tragedy were drawn by the name of the director — Michael Cacoyannis — and two famous actresses — Mildred Dunnock and Claire Bloom.

But apart from music and plays, this year's edition also included meetings and discussions on an international scale and various exhibitions of figurative art. The Committee organized an exposition of paintings by U.S. children, an exhibition of contemporary Latin-American painting and sculpture at Palazzo Collicola and an exhibition of ceramics at the Cloister of S. Nicolo.

Each day, at miday, the « Caio Melisso » Theatre was thronged with people anxious to hear concerts of chamber music. Another

daily attraction was the « *Il Teatrino delle Sette* », with one act plays, miming and ballet, and some experimental plays produced with a minimun of expenditure on a pocket-sized stage, with a cast of extremely young actors directed by some of the most famous names of the theatre world, such as Visconti, Robbins and Cacoyannis.

As in previous years, performances were given at the « Nuovo » and Caio Melisso » theatres and Palazza Ancaiani, but some concerts were held at the Church of Sts. John and Paul and in the Piazza del Duomo.

The 1963 Festival of Two Worlds offered thousands of visitors from all over the world twenty four days of high level entertainment with a programme that consisted of 141 performances of opera, plays, ballet, recitals, concerts, Sicilian marionettes, all played and directed by actors, actresses, orchestras, directors, choreographers, conductors and ballet companies from Italy, the Americas, Austria, France, Japan and Great Britain.

The XXII International Prose Theatre Festival

The *XXII International Prose Theatre Festival*, held in Venice on September 10/October 12, has offered a programme consisting of eight plays (five by foreign playwrights), two exhibitions of the works of Gordon Craig and Adolpho Appia, and five plays written specially for children.

The festival opened at the La Fenice Theatre with « *Vor Sonnenuntergang* » (Before Sundown) by Gerard Hauptmann, produced by the « Dusseldorfer Schauspielhaus », directed by Karl Heinz Stroux, and with the great German actor Ernst Deutsch playing the leading role. The Festival Committee arranged for the season to open with this play as a mark of homage to the great German writer whose centenary is being celebrated this year. Already, a large number of his works has been produced in various European nations in the past twelve months.

Passing from the « naturism » of Hauptmann to the masterpieces of Brecht, the festival next offered « *Maagalhaghir Hakaukasi* », an excellent performance of which was given by the company of the Municipal Theatre of Haifa. It was directed by one of Israel's most famous younger producers, Joseph Millo, who was responsible for the « Cameri Theatre » in Tel Aviv, with stage settings by The Otto, music by Frank Pelleg, while Zaharira Qhuarifai and Haitpol played the leading roles. Ben Shahar took the part of the narrator.

The Haifa Company also presented an interesting play by David Levin at the Teatro del Ridotto. It was entitled « *Ain Yemin ain Mol* »

(Right Eye - Left Eye) and was directed by Levin himself. He has now sprung to the fore of international avan'garde theatre entertainment.

The programme of the XXII Festival also included two new plays — « *Oh! Les Beaux Jours!* » by Samuel Beckett, played by the « Theatre de France », directed by Rogers Blin, a loyal admiror of Bechett, with Madeleine Renaud in the leading role, and « Whose Afraid of Virginia Woolf? » by Edward Albee. This is a play which has been on Broadway for over a year now and enjoyed astonishing success. Albee's play, in actual fact, was included in the programme as a special attraction and it was the first time it has been performed in Europe. The director was Gerardo Guerrieri.

With these two new plays of the French and American theatres, plus some Italian « first performances », the XXIInd. Festival had a marked international flavour and gave an idea of what will be presented in Italy during the forthcoming season.

The Ca' Foscari Theatre Company, directed by Giovanni Poli, with stage settings by Mischa Scandella, presented « *Piovana* » by Ruzzante. For several years now, the Festival Committee has been engaged in interesting the public in the work of this Paduan author who died in the 17th. century.

Two new Italian plays by contemporary writers were given at Venice this year. The Teatro Stabile Company of Bologna presented « *Stefano Pelloni detto il Passatore* » by Massimo Dursi, directed by Virginio Puecher, stage settings by Luciano Damiani, music by Sergio Liberovici, with Gianni Santuccio playing the lead. This is the story of a famous bandit of the Romagna district, whose strong nationalist feelings involved him in the Risorgimento.

The Italian Prose Company offered « *In memoria di una signora amica* » by Giuseppe Patroni Griffi, directed by Froncosi Rosi, with Lilla Brignone and Pupella Maggio. This is a play which is rich in human understanding and social myths, set against a background of the post-war period in the Naples area.

In order to emphasize the cultural objectives of the Festival, dramatists, directors and some Italian critics were invited to attend a series of discussions and press conferences.

The Festival was held at the Piccolo Theatre on the island of San Giorgio and, at the same time, the National Centre for Audiovisual Aids of the Ministry of Public Instruction promoted a convention on « The Theatre and Education » which was held under the auspices of the Biennale of Venice and the « Giorgio Cini Foundation ».

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THE " LUIGI PIGORINI " MUSEUM

An Interesting Collection Housed in New Premises

The new « Luigi Pigorini » Museum at the Palace of Science in the modern EUR district on the outskirts of Rome was inaugurated last year during the VIth. International Congress of Prehistoric Sciences. The museum contains an interesting collection of items discovered during excavations, and the exhibits transferred from the old premises.

The Museum of Prehistory and Ethnography was founded by Luigi Pigorini in 1876 in Rome. Pigorini was a famous expert in ethnography and — in the year in which he founded the museum — was Professor of Paleontology at Rome University, an appointment he held for forty years, becoming a mastermind in research on prehistory in Italy.

During the last few years of the past century and the early ones of the 20th., he trained all the best Italian archaeologists. He wrote many treatises and books and was a member of nearly all the most important academies of Europe. He was nominated to the Senate in 1912 and died at Padua in 1925.

The new museum, which provides an embracing panorama of historic discovery, is distinguished for the richness and quality of its exhibits and the vast range of items dating from the paleolithic age, the fruit of excavations and research carried out by the Institute of Human Paleontology in Rome.

The exceptional importance of the collection is evident if individual items are examined. The first room contains the very ancient « amigdala di Monte Milvio » (at the gates of Rome on the north side of the city) while the second is filled with the discoveries made at Torre in Pietra, about 26 kilometres west of Rome on the Via Aurelia. These include the remains of the so-called « open air community » where the paleontropic makers of « amigdale » took refuge (without dwelling there) about two thousand years ago. Amigdale are large stones splintered in such a way as to form a rudamentary type of axe. Apart from the large collection of these amigdale, there is a stag's horn and a huge tusk (over three metres long) belonging to the *Elephas Antiquus*.

Pre-neanderthal man is represented by several skulls reputed to be over 130,000 years old. The « last » of this species was discovered

at Cape Circeo, south of Rome, on the Tyhrrenian Sea and several models have been made, while the various heights reached by the sea in later periods have been marked on the cliff side. Numerous flint objects have been found in the Grotte del Possellone, at Capre and Guattari, localities all lying near Cape Circeo. An extremely important discovery was made in the caves at the latter locality. Archaelogists came across a human skull wedged in a ring of stone. The enlarged hole in the occipital bone points to cannibalism and rites under which the brain was removed from the cranium which was then forced into a stone ring, to become a sacred object.

* * *

A new method of arrangement has permitted the museum authorities to exhibit the bronze age articles discovered at Ardea and several other localities near Rome and which were not on view in the old premises. There are, for example, several hundred axes of varying types. Broken axes and those with signs probably indicating weights or measures have been so placed that they will immediately draw the attention of the visitor. Experts have said that these objects must be looked upon as comparable to the coins belonging to more recent ages, since each axe possessed a value based on its weight.

The plentiful and richly worked bronze articles discovered at Ardea suggest that some unknown person living in the 8th. century B.C. had accumulated considerable riches and they certainly indicate the ability of the people of that age. About fifty clasps are also to be seen in this collection.

The museum authorities have also given just importance to the tombs around the Castelli Romani and central Latium. One of the rooms is filled with cineraria discovered at Barbarano and Tarquinia (Necropoli della Rose), Cerveteri (the Sorbo necropolis) and Vulci, all localities in north Latium where the Etruscans lived. One of the cinerarium from Barbarano has a lid in the form of a huge crested helmet, while another from Tarquinia is embossed with bronze swastikas and engraved in various parts. Urns from Vulci are in the form of globes, far different to the classical bi-conic type.

Numerous and detailed descriptions are to be found near all the exhibits in the new « Pigorini » Museum, so that the visitor may be well informed as to the period, nature and quality of the item at which he is looking. There is also a large map of Latium indicating the localities in which excavations have been made.

CALENDAR OF EVENTES

JULY 1963

1. - The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Giovanni Leone, explains the new Government's programme to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

— The President of the United States arrives in Rome to conclude his visit to Europe. Today's talks concern problems of the Atlantic Alliance, economic question and the forcoming talks on the suspension of nuclear experiments. The Italian Government supports the Anglo-American attitude in relation to the latter question.

2. - President Kennedy concludes his visit to Italy. During his stay in Rome, the President has an audience with the Pope.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Press Officer accompanying President Kennedy agree on a communique which contains details of joint talks about relations between the U.S. and Italy.

5. - The Senate passes a vote of confidence in the Government after a final speech by the Prime Minister, Signor Leone. Results of the ballot are as follows: Senators present - 321; Voters - 245; majority required - 123; votes in favour - 133; votes against - 110; abstentions - 2. Seventy six Senators do not cast a vote. The Italian Communist Party, the Italian Social Movement and the Left Wing Independents vote against the Government, the Italian Socialist Party abstains, and 130 Senators of the Christian Democrat Party vote in favour.

6. - The Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the Mafia meets at Palazzo Madama to appoint a Chairman and officials and to discuss plans.

10. - The Hon. Rosario Lanza (Christian Democrat) is unanimously elected President of the Regional Assembly of Sisily.

11. - The Government obtains a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies after a summing-up by the Prime Minister. The results are as follows: Deputies present - 599; voters - 480; majority reguired - 241; in favour - 255; contrary - 225; abstentions - 119. The Christian Democrat Party votes for the Government, Social Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Monarchists, deputies representing Alto Adige and the Val d'Aosta, abstain, while the Communists, Liberals and the Italian Social Movement cast opposing votes.

— The Hon. Franco Restivo (Christian Democrat Party) is elected Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, with 243 votes out of 476 (224 blank ballots and 9 annulled).

12. - Professor Giuseppe Cappi, former Presidente of the Constitutional Court, dies suddenly in Rome.

13. - The Secretary General of the United Nations. U Thant, leaves Italy after an official visit.

— The President of the Republic visits the *Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana*, accompained by the Hon. Mariano Rumor and the Hon. Bernardo Mattarella.

15. - The Minister of the Budget, Senator Medici, addresses the Senate on the economic situation of Italy. This report, which accompanies the provisional budgets for the four financial departments (Treasury, Budget, Finance and State Participations), will be debated later.

18. - President Antonio Segni visits Taranto to watch manoeuvres by the Italian Navy.

19. - The Minister of the Treasury, the Hon. Emilio Colombo, visits Yaounde (Cameroons) to sign the new agreements of association between the European Economic Community and the eighteen African nations.

— The President of the Republic inaugurates the headquarters of the Association of Civilian War Disabled. An official speech is made by the Hon. Roberto Lucifredi.

— The Senate gives a first reading to the draft Bill on the Molise Region and expresses its approval.

20. - At Yaoundé (Cameroons), the Italian Minister of the Treasury signs the E.E.C.-Africa agreement on behalf of the Rome Government.

22. - Valerio Cardinal Valeri, Prefect of the Congregation of Religious, dies in Rome at the Holy Office. The Sacred College of Cardinals now consists of 80 members (53 non-Italian and 27 Italian).

23. - The Italian Cabinet meets today and discusses an allocation of one thousand million lire to the National Research Council.

24. - The President of the Republic, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, pays an official visit to Pope Paul VI.

The Minister of Defence, the Hon. Giulio Andreotti, accompanied by the Undersecretary, the Hon. Gustavo De Meo, is present at the closing phases of manoeuvres in the Po plain (Exercise « *Corazzata Alata* »).

— The Standing Committee for Constitutional Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies, approves norms governing the election of the Regional Council of the new Friuli-Venetia Julia Region.

25. - The Chamber of Deputies concludes the debate on the budgets for the financial departments.

The signing of the nuclear agreement in Moscow prompts the Italian Prime Minister to express his Governments pleasure in messages to President Kennedy, the Soviet Prime Minister, and the British premier, Mr. Harold Mac Millan.

26. - After four days discussions, the Chamber of Deputies approves the budget estimates for the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of the Budget, and the Treasury.

Parliament goes into recess and will meet again on September 10.

28. - The Italian Prime Minister, the Hon. Giovanni Leone, visits Cuneo for celebrations marking the 20th. anniversary of the Resistance Movement. In an official speech, he recalls the sacrifices of members of the Resistance Movement and those who died for the cause of democracy.

— Terrorists in northern Italy blow up rail communications between Italy and Austria.

— The Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Bernardo Mattarella, attends the 12th. Festival of the Mountains, held in the San Marco hills near Ascoli Piceno. In an official speech, he describes the organic policy that the Government is following on behalf of the mountain communities.

AUGUST 1963

1. - The Presidente of the Republic visits Bonn for talks with Chancellor Adenauer. At the same time, the Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni begins discussions with Herr. Schroeder.

2. - At the conclusion of an official visit to the German Federal Republic, President Segni and Senator Piccioni have a joint meeting with Chancellor Adenauer and President Luebke.

— The Committee of Ministers for

Southern Italy approve projects for the development of Sardinia over the next two years.

3. - A joint Italo-German communique is issued at the conclusion of President Segni's visit to western Germany. The communique refers to agreement on all points and both nations readiness to cooperate in matters concerning European unity and western political problems.

5. - The Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, Mr. Dean Rusk (U.S.A.) and Lord Home (U.K.) sign the agreement on the suspension of nuclear experiments.

— Terrorists in Alto Adige blow up installations at Bolzano.

— The new Executive of the Italian Social Party is elected. The Hon. Michelini is appointed Secretary General.

6. - The Italian Cabinet meets today and decides that the Government will sign the agreement banning nuclear tests.

— The first Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the Mafia proposes some legislative and administrative measures which will be brought to the notice of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

— Terrorists cause more damage in the city of Bolzano, Alto Adige.

8. - The Italian Ambassador in Washington, Giorgio Fenoaltea, signs the English and Russian texts of the treaty on partial banning of nuclear tests.

17. - More explosions in Alto Adige as terrorists continue their compaign. Some of the grids in the Valle Aurina, near Ottone, are destroyed.

19. - Ceremonies are held at Borgo Valsugana and numerous other cities of Italy to mark the ninth anniversary of the death of Alcide De Gasperi, « the leader of reconstruction ».

20. - The Hon. Giuseppe D'Angelo is re-elected President of the Region of Sicily for the fifth time. The Hon. Giuseppe d'Angelo was originally elected on July 22 but handed in his resignation because the Assembly refused to approve provisional budget estimates for the Region.

21. - The international conference on tourism, promoted by the United Nations, opens at Rome's Capitol. The Hon. Alberto Folchi is elected Chairman of the conference. The congress is attended by representatives of 119 nations, of whom 111 are members of the United Nations. The Italian delegation is composed of three Directors General of the Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment. A special parliamentary delegation (Hon. Di Giannantonio for the Chamber of Deputies and Senator Mangelli for the Senate) is also present.

23. - The President of the Region of Sicily, the Hon. Giuseppe D'Angelo, explains his programme at the Sala d'Ercole.

25. - The Italian Prime Minister, the Hon. Giovanni Leone, visits Trento and commemorates Alcide De Gasperi in an official speech.

— Senator Cino Macrelli, member of the Republican Party and of various post-war governments, dies at Cesena. Messages of sympathy are sent to his family by President of the Republic and the political parties.

28. Senator Umberto Zanotti Bianco, appointed Senator for Life in 1952 « for his great scientific merits », dies in Rome.

— Senator Pietro Amigoni (Christian Democrat) dies at Lecco. He is succeeded by Senator Giovanni Lombardi.

29. - The trial of several Carabinieri accused of bad treatment of persons arrested in Alto Adige concludes today. The Court orders their immediate release.

SEPTEMBER 1963

4. - Robert Schuman, one of the founders of European unity, with De Gasperi and Adenauer, dies in Europe. His death is deeply felt throughout Europe and the world. The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and the Foreign Minister all send messages of condolence.

5. - The conference promoted by the United Nations on problems of tourism concludes today. The Chairman, the Hon. Alberto Folchi, stresses the importance of the results achieved and the moral lessons it has taught.

6. - The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodges an official protest with the Austrian Government over the repeated terrorist attempts against public works and security forces in Alto Adige.

7. - The Italian Prime Minister visits Trieste for the lauching of a supertanker belonging to the A.G.I.P. fleet. He draws attention to the results achieved by the National Hydrocarbons Agency and the manner in which it has become completely independent as far as transportation of oil is concerned.

— The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications opens the 29th. Radio and Television Fair at Milan.

— The international jury at the 24th. Venice Film Festival awards the « Golden Lion of St. St. Mark's » to the Italian film « *Le mani sulla città* », directed by Francesco Rosi.

9. - Further terrorist attempts in Alto Adige. Security forces in the Val Pusteria are fired on. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives a Note from the Austrian Government which proposes a meeting on the Alto Adige problem during October. Public opinion sharply criticizes Austrian remarks concerning the outcome of the trial of members of the Italian police at Trento and the behaviour of Italian courts.

— The Italian Prime Minister, the Hon. Giovanni Leone, discusses the situation in Alto Adige with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator Piccioni, and the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Mariano Rumor.

— The Minister of Turism and Entertainment, the Hon. Alberto Folchi, opens the General Assembly of tourist organizations in Rome.

— In Paris, Ministers of the European Economic Community discuss problems connected with European economy. Italy is respresented by the Hon. Emilio Colombo, Minister of the Treasury.

10. - The President of the Republic visits Bari to open the 27th. Levant Fair. The official speech is made by the Hon. Giuseppe Togni.

— The Chamber of Deputies assembles after the summer recess and continues the debate on the provisional budgets for the forthcoming financial year.

— The Minister of the Treasury, the Hon. Emilio Colombo, now in Paris to meet other E.E.C. Ministers, explains the economic situation in Italy.

11. - The Italian Cabinet meets to discuss recent events in Alto Adige and their reprecussions on Italo-Austrian relations.

12. - The President of the Republic visits Naples for the opening of the 29th. Congress of Children's Diseases. The convention is attended by 900 doctors and surgeons from all parts of the world.

— The treaty associating Turkey to the European Economic Community is signed at Ankara today. The Minister of the Treasury, the Hon. Emilio Colombo, signs on behalf of Italy.

— Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, the Privy Seal explains the prin-

ciples underlying proposed reform of legal codes.

13. - Ambassador Fornari receives the Austrian Charges d'Affaires and hands over a Note containing Italian protests over some official statements made by the Austrian Government.

— Minister Codacci Pisanelli visits Bolzano to open the 16th. edition of the International Samples Fair. The Minister makes an official speech.

15. - The Minister of Public Health, Senator Jervolino, opens the 20th. Congress of the « *Societé Internationale de Chirurgie* » and the 16th. Congress of the « *International Cardiovascular Society* ». Both conventions are being held under the patronage of the President of the Italian Republic.

— Italy celebrates « *War Dispersed Day* », organized by the ANFCDG in collaboration with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministries of the Interior and Defence.

16. - Opening the autumn session, the President of the European Parliamentary Assembly, the Hon. Gaetano Martino, recalls the labours of Robert Schuman for European unity.

17. - Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is received by Pope Paul VIth.

— The President of the Republic sends a message to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in which he refers to matters concerning re-election of the President and appointment of judges of the Constitutional Court. The message states reasons why the office of President of the Republic should not be held a second time.

18. - Chancellor Konrad Adenauer visits the Quirinal for talks with President Segni, and examines major world problems at Palazzo Chigi with the Prime Minister. A communique refers to the friendly relations between Italy and Germany.

— The Minister of Defence,the Hon. Giulio Andreotti, addressing Parliament on the budget concerning his department, confirms Italy's loyalty to the Atlantic Alliance.

19. - Addressing the Chamber of Deputies during the debate on the temporary budget for the Ministry of the Interior, the Hon. Mariano Rumor describes Government action directed towads maintaining law and order in Alto Adige and the firm intention to proceed with measures against the Mafia in Sicily.

20. - The Prime Minister presides over a meeting on the present economic situation. Held at Palazzo Chigi, this meeting is attended by the Ministers of the Budget, Treasury and Finance, and the Governor of the Bank of Italy.

— The Prime Minister visits Naples and offers official greetings to athletes taking part in the « *Mediterranean Games* ».

— The Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, arrives in Washington for talks with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk.

21. - The President of the Republic, accompanied by the Prime Minister, arrives in Naples to open the 4th. edition of the « *Mediterranean Games* ». Thirteen nations are taking part.

— Pope Paul VIth. informs the Roman Curia of impending reforms in the structure and organization of the Catholic Church and the need to modernize its government.

22. - The President of the Republic attends the closing session of the U.C.S.I. convention in Rome's Capitol. The Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Hon. Crescenzo Mazza, makes the official speech.

23. - The Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, has a meeting in Washington with President Kennedy. A communique states that both nations are agreed upon the policy to be followed.

— The Ministers of the European Community meet in Brussels. Italy is represented by the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Bernardo Mattarella and the Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Interior, the Hon. Edoardo Martino.

24. - The Italian Prime Minister holds talks at Palazzo Chigi with Ministers Medici, Colombo and Martinelli and the Governor of the Bank of Italy. They discuss economic measures to be adopted and propose a policy that will discourage consumption of luxury goods, expansion in exports and the prevention of withdrawal of capital from Italy.

— The Senate approves an increase in pensions for ex-Civil Servants, to become operative immediately.

— Ambassador Fornari and the Austrian Ambassador in Rome, Herr. Chlumecky, meet at Palazzo Farnesina to discuss arrangements for Italo-Austrian talks.

26. - Ministers Medici and Colombo describe the economic policy which is to be followed to members of the Standing Committee for the Budget of the Chamber of Deputies.

— The Committee responsible for arrangements in connection with the Michelangelo centenary celebrations, to be held in 1964, meets at the Accademia dei Lincei under the chairmanship of Senator Gronchi.

27. - The Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, addresses the Assembly of the United Nations in New York. He refutes certain claims advanced by the Austrian Foreign Minister, Herr. Kreisky, and offers definite proof that the Rome Government is very anxious to reach a fair settlement over the Alto Adige question.

— The Minister of the Treasury, the Hon. Emilio Colombo, and the Governor of the Bank of Italy, Dr. Carli, leave for Washington to take part in the meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the B.I.R.S.

28. - The Prime Minister visits Naples for celebrations in connection with the « four days resistance » that paved the way to an uprising against the Germans in 1943.

29. - The second stage of the 2nd. Vatican Ecumenical Council opens today. The ceremonies in St. Peter's are attended by 2,400 council fathers, representatives of non-Catholic cults, and exponents of the Catholic lay world.

— The President of the Republic and the Minister of Defence, the Hon. Giulio Andreotti arrive at Bover (Cuneo) to attend ceremonies marking the award of a war decoration to the city which was the cradle of the Resistance Movement. At Dogliani, the President of the Republic inaugurates the « *Luigi Einaudi Library* », donated to the town by the Einaudi Publishing Company.

— The Mediterranean Games conclude at Naples with a wide victory for Italy.

30. - The President of the Republic is present at the awarding of the « *Golden Pen* » and the « *Golden Book* » prizes, this year assigned to Riccardo Bacchelli and the publisher Riccardo Ricciardi. The prize was instituted by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and is awarded to those authors and publishers who have made a major contribution towards the progress of culture and learning in this country. An official speech is made by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Giovanni Leone.

— The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, the Hon. Carlo Russo, attends the opening of the « *Telecommunications Fair* » organized by the Federation of Telecommunications Engineers of the European Community and held at the Rome Exhibition Ground.

— The winners of the « *Prix Italia 1963* » are announced at Naples. Concluding official ceremonies, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications draws attention the cultural and educational objectives of radio and television.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW No. 5, FEBRUARY 26, 1948

SPECIAL STATUTE FOR TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE

The President of the Republic

In consideration of Paragraph 1 of Item XVII of the Transitory Provisions and of Article 116 of the Constitution,

PROMULGATES

the following Constitutional Law approved by the Constituent Assembly on January 31, 1948:

Title I

INSTITUTION OF THE TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE REGION AND THE PROVINCES OF TRENTO AND BOLZANO

Chapter 1

General Provisions

Article 1

Trentino-Alto Adige, embracing the territory of the provinces of Trento and Bolzano, shall be considered an autonomous Region, with its own legal status, within a united Republic of Italy, one and indivisible, according to the principles of the Constitution and this present Statute.

The city of Trento shall be the capital of the Trentino-Alto Adige Region.

All regulations concerning the Italian national flag shall remain in force but the Region shall have its own standard and crest, approved under a decree of the President of the Republic.

Article 2

The equality of rights of all private citizens shall be recognized within the Region, whatever the language group to which they belong, and respective ethnical and cultural characteristics shall be safeguarded.

Article 3

The Region shall consist of the provinces of Trento and Bolzano. The Communes of Proves, Senale, Termeno, Ora, Brozolo, Valdagno, Lauregno, San Felice, Cortaccia, Egna, Montagna, Trodena, Magre, Salorno, Anterivo and the rural district of Siniblana in the Commune of Rumo shall be attached to the province of Bolzano.

Chapter 2

FUNCTIONS OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Article 4

In keeping with the Constitution and the principles of the legal government of the State, duly respecting international obligations and national interests, and in conformity with the fundamental norms on economic and social reforms within the Republic, regional government shall have the power to issue legislation on the following:

1) organization of regional offices and their personnel;
2) organization of other public regional offices and departments;
3) communal boundaries;
4) expropriation in the public interest when this does not concern central government;
5) communications, aqueducts and public works of interest to the Region;
6) mines, including mineral springs and spas, and quarries and peat bogs;
7) property and holdings entered in Land Registers;
8) fire services;
9) agriculture, forestry and the Forestry Corps, livestock and fisheries, phytopathological stations, agricultural consortia and experimental farms;
10) apiculture and parks for the safeguarding of flora and fauna;
11) hunting and angling;
12) health and hospital assistance;
13) organization of the Chambers of Commerce;
14) communications and transport of interest to the Region;
15) expansion of cooperation and supervision of cooperatives;
16) improvements in relation to public works carried out by the Regional Authorities or by other public offices within the ambit of regional territory;
17) tourist and hotel industries.

Article 5

Within the limits of the preceding article and in accordance with the principles established by the laws of the State, regional government may issue legislation on the following:

1) organization of the Communes and the Provinces;
2) public charities and assistance associations;
3) development of industrial production and commercial activities;
4) organization of banks specializing in loans for land development and agriculture, savings banks, rural savings funds and banking houses of a regional nature;
5) use of public waters;
6) direct management of services of general interest through specific agencies or departments;
7) public water projects and schemes of Categories 5 and 6;
8) land reclamation.

Article 6

In matters concerning social security and insurance regional government shall be authorized to issue legislation that integrates the laws of central government

and shall also have the right to found independent bodies or to facilitate their creation.

Sick benefits funds existing within the Region, which may have been transferred to the Workers' Sick Benefits Fund, may be re-opened by the Regional Council, without prejudice to regulations concerning public administration.

The services and benefits of the said funds shall not be below the standard of the Workers' Fund mentioned.

Article 7

New Communes may be instituted and boundaries and denominations modified by regional law, after the interested populations have been consulted.

The said modifications, should they concern the territorial competence of central government offices, shall not come into effect until two months from the date of publication in the *Official Bulletin* of the Region.

Article 8

Regional government may authorize the opening and transfer of regional or local banks, after the Minister of the Treasury has been consulted.

Authorization to open banks that issue loans in other regions, is granted by the Minister of the Treasury, following consultation with the President of the Regional Junta.

Article 9

In all questions relating to concessions for supplies of hydroelectric power and extension of time limits, regional government shall have the right to make known its opposition and observations at any time up to the final decision of the Senior Council of Public works.

Regional government shall also have the right to propose appeal to the Senior Court of Public Waters against decision concerning tenders, contracts and extension of time limits.

The President of the Regional Junta, or the person acting on his behalf, may take part in meetings of the Senior Council of Public Works when matters set out in the preceding paragraph are to be examined. He shall have a consultive vote.

Article 10

Under all agreements on hydro-electric concessions stipulated after this present law shall come into force, the concessionaire shall be obliged to freely supply, for public services or any other interest of a public nature, a quantity of electricity not above 6 percent of the minimum distributed which shall be made available to a power station, or high tension line connected to the power station, at any point considered most convenient to the regional authorities.

Under all agreements on hydro-electric concessions stipulated after this present law, as also those to be drafted, the concessionaires shall be obliged to furnish, as in the preceding paragraph, a quantity of energy, at cost price, not above ten percent, for domestic purposes, local artisan trades and agriculture.

When no agreement exists between the parties concerned over the supplying of electricity at cost price, the charge shall be quoted by the Ministry of Public Works, after the opinions of the Senior Council of Public Works and the President of the Regional Junta have been heard, due notice being taken of the characteristics of the supplies required. Interest and amortization shall be included.

The obligations foreseen in the second paragraph of this Article must be compatible with the requirements of contracts for the supply of electricity stipulated prior to this present law.

The Region shall be given preference when concessions for supplies of electrical energy are to be made but the conditions shall not vary.

The President of the Regional Junta has the right to ask the competent bodies to revoke concessions when conditions foreseen by law actually exist.

The State Railways are exempt from the obligations set out in the preceding paragraphs when electricity is produced and consumed in the interests of their public services.

Chapter 3

FUNCTIONS OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Article 11

Regional Government shall have the right to issue legislative norms within the limits set out in Article 4. These shall concern the following:

1) organization of provincial offices and their personnel;

2) post-elementary education and vocational training in agriculture, commerce and industry;

3) place-names, with the use of two languages in the territory of Bolzano Province;

4) local habits and customs and cultural bodies (libraries, academies, institutes, museums) of provincial interest;

5) local artistic manifestations;

6) town planning;

7) protection of beauty spots;

8) civic customs;

9) regulations on copyright, including principles set out in Article 847 of the Civil Code; regulations on the " masi chiusi " and family communities living according to ancient statutes or customs;

10) the artisan trades;

11) low-price housing;

12) inland ports;

13) fairs and markets;

14) medical services during public emergencies.

Article 12

Provincial government may issue legislation on the following, within the limits set out in Article 5:

1) local urban and rural police;

2) nursey schools, elementary, secondary, classical, technical and artistic education and teachers' colleges;

3) educational assistance.

Chapter 4

REGULATIONS COMMON TO THE REGION AND THE PROVINCES

Article 13

With reference to the items over which the Regional and Provincial authorities have powers to issue legislation and the limits within which such legislation may

be issued, the relative administrative powers that were given to the State under previous regulations, shall be exercised respectively, by the Regional and Provincial authorities.

The powers of the Provincial authorities under current legislation shall continue as long as these are compatible to this present Statute.

Central Government may delegate, by law, certain of its own powers and authority to the Regional and Provincial authorities and to other local public bodies. In such cases, all expenditure involved in the execution of such functions shall be borne by central Government.

Delegation of administrative powers belonging to central Government, even though permitted under this present law, may be revoked or modified by ordinary laws of the Republic.

Article 14

The Regional authorities shall normally exercise administrative powers, delegating these to the Provincial authorities, to the Communes or other local public bodies, or obtaining their assistance when necessary.

The Provincial authorities may delegate certain of their administrative powers to the Communes or local public bodies, or obtain their assistance when necessary.

Article 15

In Bolzano Province, all teaching in nursery schools, elementary, post-elementary, secondary, classical, scientific, technical and artistic education and courses at teachers' colleges, shall be given in the mother tongue of students by teachers with the same mother tongue.

The Education Officer at Bolzano must be fully competent in the Italian and German languages and his appointment is the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Instruction which shall first request the opinion of the President of the Provincial Junta of Bolzano.

In order to carry out all services connected with the scholls outlined in the first paragraph of this Article, the Education Officer at Bolzano shall be aided by an Assistant, and by Inspectors and staff whose mother tongue is the same as that of the students.

The German language group must be represented on the Educational Council and the Board of Teachers in the same way as the Italian language group.

The Italian language must be taught in German-language schools by teachers whose mother tongue is Italian.

Article 16

The Presidents of the Provincial Juntas shall exercise powers attributed to the public security authorities, as per current laws, in all questions concerning dangerous industrial activities, enterprise causing noise and disturbances, entertainment, public services, agencies, printing houses, itinerant peddlers, workers, domestic servants, mental cases, beggers juveniles under eighteen years of age and prostitution.

The Presidents of the Provincial Juntas may use the services of the State Police when exercising the above powers.

All other powers that current laws place in the hands of the Prefect, shall be exercised by the Quaestors.

The above shall not detract from the powers invested in Mayors as public security officers or officials of the Public Security Service transferred for special reasons.

Article 17

To enforce observance of regional and provincial laws and regulations, the President of the Regional Junta and the Presidents of the Provincial Juntas may request the intervention and assistance of the State Police.

Title II

REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ORGANS

Chapter 1

REGIONAL ORGANS

Article 18

The organs of the Region are: the Regional Council, the Regional Junta and its President.

Article 19

The Regional Council shall be elected under the proportional system, with direct and secret universal suffrage, according to the norms established by regional law.

One Regional Councillor shall be elected for every fifteen thousand inhabitants or fractions over seven thousand five hundred inhabitants, calculated according to the population resident at the time of the last census and officially recognized by the Central Institute of Statistics.

The territory of the Region shall be divided into the provincial colleges of Trento and Bolzano.

Persons enjoying the right to vote must have been resident in the Region for an uninterrupted period of not over three years.

Article 20

The Regional Council shall exercise the powers attributed to the Region and other functions conferred upon it by the Constitution, this present Statute, and other State laws.

Article 21

The Regional Council shall remain in office for a period of four years with biennial meetings held alternatively in the cities of Trento and Bolzano.

The elections for a new Council shall be proclaimed by the President of the Regional Junta two months prior to the end of the four-year term. The new Council shall be convoked by the President of the Regional Junta within one month of the date of publication of the results of the elections.

Article 22

The members of the Regional Council represent the whole Region.

They shall not be held responsible for opinions expressed or ballots cast during the exercise of their duties.

Article 23

Before being permitted to exercise their office, Regional Councillors shall take an oath of loyalty to the Republic and swear to use their office for the good of the State and the Region.

Article 24

The Regional Council shall elect its President from among its own members as well as the Vice-President and the Secretaries.

The President and the Vice-President shall hold office for two years.

During the first two years of office of the Regional Council, the President shall be elected from among those members belonging to the Italian language group and the Vice-President from among members of the German language group. During the second two year period, the President shall be elected from members of the latter group and the Vice-President from members of the former group.

In the event of the resignation or death of the President of the Regional Council, the Council shall elect a new President, to be chosen from members of the language group to which the resigning or dead President belongs. Appointment must be made during the first successive meeting and will remain valid until termination of the two-year period.

The Vice-President shall assist the President and shall act as substitute in the event of absence or inability to attend.

Article 25

Norms concerning the activities of the Regional Council are established by regulations approved by a majority vote on the part of members.

Such regulation shall also establish the norms concerning membership of the two language groups.

Article 26

The President and Vice-President of the Council who do not carry out the duties of their office shall be removed from their appointment by means of a majority vote.

For this purpose, the Regional Council may be convoked for an emergency meeting on the request of at least one third of the Councillors.

Should the President or the Vice-President of the Regional Council not call a meeting within fifteen days of the request, the Council shall be convoked by the President of the Regional Junta.

If the President of the Regional Junta does not convoke the Regional Council within fifteen days of the termination of the period mentioned above, the meeting shall be called by the Government Commissioner.

If the Regional Council reaches no decision, the procedure set out in the following Article shall be employed.

Article 27

The Regional Council may be dissolved when it performs that are contrary to the Constitution, violates laws or does not substitute the Junta or its President when these have committed similar acts of violations.

The Council may also be dissolved for reasons of national security or when, by reason of resignations or the impossibility of obtaining a maiority, it can no longer function properly.

Dissolution shall be ordered in a Decree signed by the President of the Republic, after the Council of Ministers shall have discussed the matter and when, except in cases of emergency, the Parliamentary Committee for Regional Affairs has expressed its opinions.

The same Decree of dissolution shall also appoint a Commission of three members from among citizens elegible for election to the Regional Council. One of these must belong to the German language group. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman from among its members who shall exercise the powers of the President of the Regional Junta. The Commission shall arrange for election of a new Regional Council within three months and shall adopt those provisions that are the competence of the Regional Junta and those that cannot be postponed. The latter shall have no effect if they are not ratified by the Regional Council within one month of its convocation.

The new Council shall be convoked by the Commissioner within twenty days of its election.

Should a Provincial Council be dissolved, suppletory elections will be held among the Regional Councillors of the province concerned.

Members of the dissolved Provincial Council shall continue in office until the elections mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 28

The Regional Council is convoked by its President in ordinary session during the first week of every six-month period. It shall meet in extraordinary session on the request of the Regional Junta, or the President of the latter, or on the request of at least one fifth of the Councillors in office, as also in the case of events foreseen in this present Statute.

Article 29

Should there be certain questions that are not within the competence of the Regional Council, but which are of particular interest to the Region, the said Council may cast its vote and draft proposals. The President of the Regional Junta shall then send these to central Government for presentation to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, with copies to the Government Commissioner.

Article 30

The Regional Junta shall be composed of a President and permanent and deputy members.

The President and members are elected by the Regional Council from among its own components, by secret ballot with an absolute majority.

The composition of the Regional Junta must be in proportion to the language groups represented on the Regional Council.

Deputy members will substitute permanent members, due attention being given the language groups to which such deputy members belong.

The Regional Council shall establish that member of the Regional Junta who is to substitute the President when the latter is absent or unable to attend meetings.

Article 31

The President and members of the Regional Junta shall remain in office for the same period as the Regional Council. When the term of office of the latter terminates, the Regional Junta shall be responsible for ordinary affairs until such time as the appointment of a new President and Junta by the new Council.

Article 32

The President of the Regional Junta or its members who fail to carry out the duties established by law shall be required to resign from the Regional Council. If the Regional Council fails to enforce this, the Council shall be dissolved as per Article 27.

Article 33

Should new appointments have to be made as a result of the death, resignation or destitution of the President of the Regional Junta or any of its members, the President of the Regional Council shall convoke this body within fifteen days.

Article 34

The President of the Regional Junta shall represent the entire Region.
He shall be present at meetings of the Council of Ministers, when questions of importance to the Region are being discussed.

Article 35

The President of the Regional Junta shall be responsible for all administrative functions delegated to regional authority by central Government, in conformity with instructions received from the latter.

Article 36

The President of the Regional Junta shall decide as to the division of functions among members, issuing a Decree to be published in the *Bulletin* of the Region.

Article 37

The President of the Regional Junta shall issue, by means of a Decree, all regulations approved by the said Junta.

Article 38

The Regional Junta is the executive body of the Region. It shall be responsible for:

1) issuing regulations concerning the execution of laws approved by the Regional Council;

2) administration of affairs of interest to the Region;

3) administration of public properties within the Region and control, by means of special bodies, of regional public services of an industrial or commercial nature;

4) other powers granted under this present law or other dispositions;
5) the adoption, in the event of emergency, of decisions that are the competence of the Council, to be submitted to the said Council for ratification during its first subsequent meeting.

Article 39

The Regional Junta must be consulted concerning the institution and regulation of national communications services and transport that are of particular interest to the Region.

Article 40

The Regional Council may delegate the Regional Junta with power to deal with affairs that are the responsibility of the Council itself, with the exception of the issuing of legislation.

Chapter 2

PROVINCIAL ORGANS

Article 41

The organs of the Province are: the Provincial Council and the Provincial Junta and its President.

Article 42

Each Provincial Council shall be composed of members of the Regional Council elected in the respective provinces. It shall remain in office for a period of four years and shall elect a President, Vice-President and Secretaries from among its members.
In the event of the resignation or death of the President, the Provincial Council shall elect a new President during its first successive meeting.
The Vice-President shall assist the President and shall act as substitute in the event of absence or inability to attend.

Article 43

The norms contained in Articles 21, 23, 25, 27 and 28 shall be applied to the Provincial Councils.
During the first two-year period of the Provincial Council of Bolzano, the President shall be elected from among those Councillors belonging to the German language group and the Vice-President from those Councillors belonging to the Italian language group. During the second two-year period, the President shall belong to the Italian language group, and the Vice-President to the German language group.

In the case of Bolzano Province, the composition of the Commission mentioned in Article 27 must be in conformity with the size of the language groups forming the population in the said Province.

Article 44

The Provincial Junta consists of a President, permanent and deputy members, elected among the members of the Provincial Council during its first meeting by secret ballot.

The Provincial Council shall establish which of the members shall substitute the President in the event of the latter's absence or non-attendance.

The composition of the Provincial Junta of Bolzano must be in conformity with the size of the language groups represented on the Provincial Council.

Deputy members of the Provincial Junta may replace permanent members, but due consideration must be given the language group to which the said deputy members belong.

Article 45

The norms of Articles 31, 32 and 33 shall be applied to the President and provincial members.

Article 46

The President of the Provincial Junta represents the Province.

He shall take all necessary and urgent steps concerning sercurity and public health in the interests of the populations of two or more Communes.

The President of the Provincial Junta shall decide upon the division of offices among permanent members, issuing a Decree to be published in the *Official Bulletin* of the Region.

Article 47

The President of the Regional Junta shall issue Decrees relating to the regulations approved by the Junta.

Article 48

The Provincial Junta is responsible for:

1) discussing regulations on the execution of laws approved by the Provincial Council;

2) discussing regulations concerning matters that, according to current rulings, lie within the powers of the provincial authorities;

3) administration of the affairs of provincial interest;

4) administration of public properties within the Province and control of special provincial agencies for public services;

5) supervision of Communal government, public assistance and charity organizations, consortia and other local bodies;

6) all other matters for which power has been delegated to the provincial authorities under this present Statute, or other laws of the Republic or the Region.

7) the intrduction, in the event of emergency, of provision that are the competence of the Council. These shall be submitted to the said Council for ratification during its first successive meeting.

Title III

APPROVAL, PROMULGATION AND PUBLICATION OF REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Article 49

Bills approved by the Regional or Provincial Councils shall be sent to the Government Commissioner resident in the Region. They must be promulgated within thirty days of presentation to the Commissioner, unless central Government shall return them to the Regional or Provincial Councils with a communication to the effect that they are outside the competence of either, or are contrary to national interests, or which those of one of the two provinces of the Region.

Should the Regional or Provincial Councils again approve the said Bills with an absolute majority they shall be promulgated if, within a period of fifteen days from the date of communication, central government shall not raise the question of legitimacy before the Constitutional Court, or any other competent body on the grounds of contrasting interests, or before the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. In the event of any doubt, the Court shall decide upon competence.

If a law shall be considered urgent by the Regional or Provincial Councils, after an absolute majority has been obtained on each, promulgation and execution shall not be subordinate to the above, if the Government consents.

Regional and provincial laws are promulgated respectively by the President of the Regional Junta or the President of the Provincial Junta and are to be approved by the Government Commissioner in the Region.

Article 50

Regional and provincial laws and regional and provincial regulations are to be published in the *Official Bulletin* of the Region, in the Italian and German languages. They will come into effect fifteen days after the date of their publication unless the law shall dictate otherwise.

In the event of any doubt as to interpretation, the Italian text shall be considered as valid.

A copy of the *Official Bulletin* shall be sent to the Government Commissioner.

Article 51

The Decrees of the Republic concerning the Region, shall be published in the *Official Bulletin* of the Region when they come into effect.

Article 52

Laws approved by the Regional and Provincial Council and the regulations issued by the Regional and Provincial Juntas shall be published in a special section of the *Official Gazette* of the Republic of Italy.

Article 53

Regional law shall regulate the exercise of mass initiative and any " referendum " over regional and provincial laws.

Title IV

LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES

Article 54

Regulations concerning local public bodies establish proportional representation of the language groups on committees of such bodies.

Article 55

Central Government shall be responsible for the organization and functioning of public bodies that extend their authority outside the boundaries of the Region.

Article 56

Regulations concerning personnel employed in the Communes shall be drafted by the Communes themselves, except in the case of certain general principles that may be established by regional law.

Title V

PUBLIC PROPERTIES IN THE REGION

Article 57

Roads, highways, railroads and aqueducts that are of exclusive interest to the Region, and which will be specifically mentioned in the norms executing this present Statute, are to be considered as regional public property.

Article 58

State-owned forests within the Region, mines, quarries and peat bogs, when no longer operated by the land-owner, buildings used for regional public offices and all other goods or premises or property to be employed in public service, shall belong to the Region.

State-owned property within the Region shall be transferred to the said Region.

The norms executing this present law shall establish the manner in which the above shall be transferred.

Any property lying unclaimed in the Region shall be transferred to the said Region.

Title VI

REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL FINANCE

Article 59

The Regional shall receive all income from tax levied on property within its boundaries.

Article 60

The Region shall receive a percentage from lotteries, monopolies, taxes and levies on business, within the said Region. The percentage shall be established each year after agreement between central government and the President of the Regional Junta.

Article 61

The Region shall receive collections from Government duties on the consumption of gas and electricity within the said Region.

Article 62

The State shall provide the Region with nine tenths of the annual rent, established by law, received from concessions of public waters within the said Region.

Article 63

The Region may impose a tax, not above Lire 0.10, on every kilowatt-hour of electricity produced in the said Region. The Italian State Railways shall be exempt from this tax when the electricity consumed concerns its services.

Article 53 of the basic law on waters and electrical installations, approved in Royal Decree No. 1775 of December 11, 1933, is not valid within the Region.

Article 64

The Region may establish sojourn, spa water and tourist taxes.

Article 65

The Region has the right to issue laws instituting its own taxes and duties when these are in conformity with the tax system of the State. The Region may also establish a surcharge on land and property.

Article 66

The Region has the right to issue internal loans, which it shall exclusively guarantee, for investment in projects of a permanent nature. The figure shall not be greater than the total ordinary income.

Article 67

The provinces shall receive nine tenths of the taxes levied on land property and agricultural income within their boundaries.

Article 68

The provinces shall receive nine tenths of the income tax received in their boundaries.

Article 69

The Region has the right to authorize, by law, increases in taxes, duties and contributions, including consumer tax within the Communes and the Provinces, as also land surcharges, within limits necessary to the balancing if the budget.

Article 70

So that the finances of the Provinces are such that the functions and objectives established by law may be reached, the Regional Council shall yearly grant them a quota of the income from taxes and duties imposed in the Region, in proportion to the respective incomes of the two provinces.

In exceptional cases, the Region may grant a special quota to the Communes.

Article 71

The Regional and Provincial authorities may examine all operations carried out by the State Tax Department and provide these with data and information. The said Department must inform the Regional and Provincial authorities of any action taken as a result of such information.

Article 72

The Region, Provinces and Communes shall have their own budgets over a financial period that corresponds to the solar year.

Article 73

The budget drafted by the Regional Junta and the accounts accompanied by a report by the Junta be approved by the Regional Council.

Approval shall require a majority vote on the part of the Councillors of the province of Trento and the province of Bolzano. If a majority cannot be obtained, approval will be given by the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 74

As long as foreign trade is subject to limitations and to State authorization, the Regional authorities shall have the right to permit all operations of this kind within limits that will be established between central government and the regional authorities.

When foreign trade is of particular interest to the economy of the Region, it shall be assigned a quota of imports and exports to established between central Government and the regional authorities.

Article 75

General regulations on exchange control issued by central Government are valid within the Region.

The State may, because of the import needs of the Region, assign the said Region a quota of the surplus from Tridentine exports and imports.

Title VII

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION IN THE REGION

Article 76

The Government Commissioner in the Region:

1) coordinates, in conformity with Government requirements, all State powers in the Region and supervises the respective departments, except those dealing with justice, defence and the railways;

2) superwises the carrying out, on the part of the regional and provincial authorities and all other local public bodies, of all the functions delegated by the State. He shall inform the Regional or Provincial President of any lapses.

3) is responsible for duties earlier assigned to the Prefect, since these are not assigned by this present Statute or other laws to regional organs or other State bodies.

Article 77

The Government Commissioner shall be responsible for the maintenance of public order, for which he shall answer to the Minister of the Interior.

To this end, he may use the State police, call for the assistance of other armed bodies under current laws and take all measures foreseen under Article 2 on the basic law on public security.

The powers of the Ministry of the Interior under current laws remain unaltered.

Title VIII

LEGAL BODIES

Article 78

The Region shall have organs of administrative justice according to regulations that will be established under laws of the Republic. Branch departments may be opened in towns other than the regional capital.

Article 79

The President of the Regional Junta shall be responsible for the appointment, dismissal and removal of Justices of the Peace, or their assistants, by virtue of powers delegated by the President of the Republic and in accordance with others norms established by law.

Authorization to become Chancellor and Court Usher in Police Courts shall be limited to those persons who have the necessary qualifications prescribed in the Law Regulations. Such authorization is given by the President of the Regional Junta.

The said President shall also be responsible for revocation or temporary suspension of such authorization as per the Law Regulations.

Appointment as Justice of the Peace, assistant Justice of the Peace, Chancellor and Court Usher in Police Courts in Communes within the province of Bolzano, is subordinate to knowledge of the Italian and German languages.

Article 80

The Provincial Junta shall supervise the Police Courts.

Article 81

Special Police Courts may be instituted, under provincial law, in those Communes with outlying hamlets or villages.

Title IX

CONTROL BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Article 82

A regional or provincial law may be brought before the Constitutional Court on the grounds of violation of the Constitution, of this present Statute, or of the principle of equality between the language groups.

The Government also has the right to appeal.

A regional law may also be appealed against by one of the Provincial Councils of the Region. A provincial law may be appealed against by the Regional Council or by the other Provincial Council.

Article 83

Laws and Acts having force of law approved by central government may be appealed against by the President of the Regional Junta on the grounds of violation of this present Statute, after the opinion of the Regional Council has been given.

Title X

USE OF THE GERMAN AND LADIN LANGUAGES

Article 84

Italian is the official language of the Region, but the use of the German language in public affairs is guaranteed under norms contained in this present Statute and by special laws of the Republic.

Article 85

German-speaking citizens in Bolzano Province may use their own language in all relations with the organs and departments of public administration within the Province or having powers throughout the Region.

The German language may be used in meetings of regional and provincial organs and local public departments.

The organs and departments referred to in the above paragraph must use the language of the person concerned, both verbally and in writing. If precise information is lacking, the presumed language of the person concerned shall be used.

Article 86

Public administration in the province of Bolzano, when dealing with German-speaking citizens, must also use German place-names, if these have been approved under provincial law.

Article 87

The Ladin language shall be taught in elementary schools in localities where this tongue is spoken.

The provinces and Communes must respect the culture, traditions and language of the Ladin population.

Title XI

TRANSITORY DISPOSITIONS

Article 88

Modifications to this present law shall require the procedure established by the Constitution for constitutional laws.

The Regional Council shall undertake any action concerning revision.

Article 89

The norms of Title VI and Article 10 may be modified by the ordinary laws of the State upon the common request of the Government and the Region but the principles in the preceding paragraph remain in force.

The dispositions contained in Articles 24 and 43, relative to the changing of the President of the Regional Council and the President of the Provincial Council of Bolzano every two years, may be modified by State law as per the conditions set out in the preceding paragraph.

Article 90

Integrative sums allotted by the State to the budgets of the Communes and Provinces shall cease after a period of one year from the appointment of the first Regional Council.

Article 91

The terms for the application of Article 52 of the law on public waters and electrical installations, approved under Decree No. 1775, December 11, 1933, shall be open to the Communes and the Provinces from the date this present Statute comes into force.

Article 92

The laws of the State shall be applied to all matters that become the competence of the Region or the Provinces, until such time as regional or provincial laws provide otherwise.

Article 93

A Decree, to be issued six months after the date that this present Statute comes into force, shall establish the norms for the election and convocation, on the part of the Government, of the first Regional Council and the first Provincial Councils.

The first election shall take place within three months of the date of publication of the said Decree.

Article 94

The Prefects of the provinces of Trento and Bolzano shall remain in office, with their present powers, until the election of the Regional Junta and the Provincial Juntas.

Article 95

The norms for the execution of this present Statute shall be published in a Decree.

Article 96

The German language translation of this present constitutional law concerning the special Statute for the Trentino-Alto Adige Region (« Trentino-Tiroler Etschland ») shall be published in the first number of the *Official Bulletin* of the Region.

Article 97

This present constitutional law shall come into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Gazette* of the Republic of Italy.

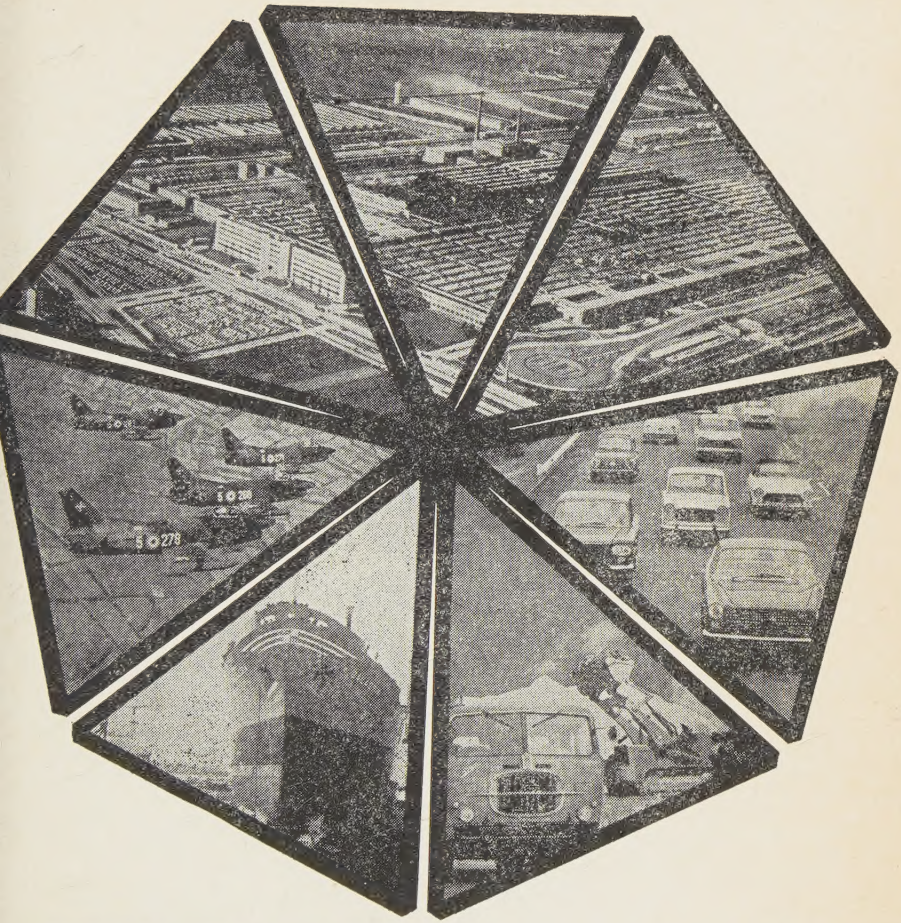
ITALIAN RADIO PROGRAMMES IN ENGLISH

Rome Time	*Day*	*Programme*	*Wave Lengths*
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	
01.30–01.50 04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	31.33 49.92
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	
04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20 31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE FAR EAST	
10.00–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin	
10.15–10.40	Sunday	Talk: Spotlight on Opera	
	Monday	We Want Music	
	Tuesday	Music For All	16.85
	Wednesday	Music For Everyone	16.91
	Thursday	Music From Italy	19.58
	Friday	Music For All	
	Saturday	Music For All	
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH-WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST	
10.20–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	25.20 31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST	
11.45–12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.85 19.48
		PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA	
16.35–16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88
		PROGRAMME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	
19.20–19.35	Daily	News Bulletin	
19.35–19.40	Sunday	Light Music	
	Monday	Request Music	
	Tuesday	Light Music	31.33
	Wednesday	Neapolitan Songs	49.92
	Thursday	Talk	
	Friday	Light Music	
	Saturday	Talk	
			30.90
18.55–19.00	Thursday	Problems of NATO	41.24
19.00–19.30	Monday	Problems of European Unity	50.34
		NOCTURNE FROM ITALY	
			355
23.05–06.30	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News 1 a. m., 2 a. m., 3 a. m., 4 a. m., 5 a. m., 6 a. m.	49.50 91.53

Please note: *Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during broadcasts.*

The three National Programmes of the RAI are broadcast on short and medium waves. Below is a list of programme times and wavelengths.

	Day	Time	Wavelength
1st Programme	Holidays	6.30–0.15	approx. 49.50 metres — 6.06 Mc/sec
	Weekdays	6.30–14.20; 15.15–0.15	» 31.53 » — 9.515 »
2nd Programme	Holidays	9–12; 13–14.30	» 41.81 » — 7.175 »
	Weekdays	9–12.30; 13–23 approx.	
3rd Programme	Holidays	16–24	» 75.09 » — 3.995 »
	Weekdays	19–24	



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